





## FARM FOR SALE

120 acres; 2 story house with ell and shed, barn 40x75, all connected, in good condition, with never failing water supply, bath, hot and cold water, individual drinking buckets for cattle. Cuts 35 tons hay, good pasture, good wood lot, smooth fields, 125 bearing apple trees, small fruit, strawberries and raspberries, on main road, in thrifty farming community, near neighbors. Telephone and R. F. D., 1 1/4 miles from South Paris village. Price, \$7,500. Including whole equipment of farm machinery, 17 cows, 2 heifers and hay. If cash, balance on mortgage. For sale by

**A. BROOKS, Real Estate Dealer**  
SOUTH PARIS, MAINE

## IRA C. JORDAN

General Merchandise

BETHEL, MAINE

## Bargains in Overshoes

Misses' 3-Buckle Overshoes, first quality, all sizes, 11, 11 1-2, 12, 12 1-2, 13, 13 1-2, 1, 1 1-2 and 2, for \$2.50.

Child's 3-Buckle Overshoes, first quality, all sizes from 5 to 10 1-2, \$2.25.

Keep the little feet warm and dry, and they will be happy and healthy.

## E. N. SWETT SHOE CO.

Opera House Block  
NORWAY, MAINE  
Phone 38-2

We have a first class repair shop, Geo. L. Davee in charge.

The Citizen costs \$2 a year. Subscribe today.

To the Insuring Public.

We are prepared to handle your Insurance needs, promptly, carefully, and in wholly reliable companies.

STUART W. GOODWIN  
INSURANCE

146 Main St., Norway, Maine

## Granulated Dog Food

For Dogs and Puppies.

Granulated Dog Food is made of the highest grade Cereals, Beef, Blood, and Bone meal obtainable. It is all thoroughly cooked, and ready to feed.

In appearance, Granulated Dog Food looks like breakfast food, being light brown in color, crisp and sweet to the taste. It is relished by all dogs, once they become accustomed to it. It is always uniform, and if kept dry, will keep indefinitely.

Since it is granular, it can easily be fed with any other food, or mixed in soups, broth, milk, etc., or it may be fed alone. The clean, wholesome appearance of this Dog Food will appeal to those who wish the best for their dogs. YOU WILL FIND IT FAR SUPERIOR TO THE ORDINARY DOG FOOD FOUND ON THE MARKET.

Granulated Dog Food assures good health to your dog, and keeps him full of pep. It is highly nutritious, easily assimilated, produces glossy coat and steady nerves. It may be fed to all breeds, whether small or large. It is an excellent food for puppies.

Price per pound, 20 cents, postage extra. On all orders for five pounds or over, cash with order, we will pay postage.

## Pure Soaps for Use on Dogs

Carbazon Soap for the dogs' bath, or to rid them of fleas. One cake lasts indefinitely. Price 59 cents

Saponified Coconut Oil with pleasing perfume. Excellent for a cleansing agent, and leaves hair soft and silky.

## MERRILL'S DISPENSARY

South Paris, Maine.

Telephone 17-11

### WILSON'S MILLS

The sick ones are all on the go. The roller from Magalloway Plantation was in town rolling tests Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Hart and Harry Hart were in Berlin, Friday.

Mrs. H. G. Bennett and Mrs. Lena Bennett and little son visited Mrs. Lawrence Olson, Wednesday.

Mrs. Geneva Hart spent Friday at E. B. Bennett's.

Mrs. Chas. Linnell spent the week end at D. G. Bennett's.

### MILTON

Mr. Freeman Morse is working for Ernest Billings.

Anna Morse and family are on the sick list and Dr. R. F. Willard is attending them.

Mr. Albert Sessions has gone to Hiram to see Dr. R. F. Willard for treatment.

Loey Russell, who has been boarding with Mrs. J. H. Ackley, has gone to Woodstock with her father, Mr. Sidney Russell, where he is working at present.

## SERMON

The sermon which follows was preached by S. T. Achenbach to women at the Congregational church, Jan. 23, and is one of a series of sermons to groups of the parish.

### THE SISTER HOSTESSES OF JESUS

Luke 10:38-42; John 11:1-46

In probably every family in the world there are as many different natures as there are members. In a given family, probably, there is as great a diversity of spiritual traits as one can find in the same number of persons picked at random from the multitude. It is true, of course, that in many a family, perhaps most, there are spiritual marks as there are bodily, common to all. But beyond such characteristics are always to be seen wide variations of spiritual quality. These are extremely interesting, but their existence has never been explained. My purpose is not to indulge reflections concerning them but to bring before ourselves the problems which they create.

Jesus is face to face with a delicate situation created by a difference in temperament in two sisters who entertain Him. The story of the incident in the Bethany home reveals Jesus' rare ability in settling right a domestic difficulty as much as it shows how Martha and Mary differed from one another.

We will give our attention briefly to Luke's story of Jesus' visit to the Bethany home. Martha appears in the role of head of the house. "Martha received Him into her house." By age or some other circumstance she was secure in her right of authority. What we learn later of her would lead us to suppose that she fitted her station as mistress well. No one would readily dispute her dominion. Here are the words spoken of her in her evident capacity of entertainer: "But Martha was cumbered (distracted, in Greek) about much serving; and she came up to him, and said, Lord, dost thou not care that my sister should leave me to serve alone? bid her therefore that she help me." This somewhat petulant outpour of words, though not to be understood as the manifestation of her whole inner nature, is yet a guide to a few qualities in her nature.

Martha as a hostess was a house-keeper-hostess. Though her purpose as a hostess was good, it was not the highest. She was of the kind of hostess in to whose mind fit the dishes of a menu when an invited guest accepts the invitation. "What shall we have to eat?" is her prompt question. And the menu must be fitted to the known tastes of the guest if possible. Nor must there be a hitch in the table service, lest the dishes be carried in cold or disordered. Thorough-going plans followed to the letter, that is Martha's entertainment motto. Bless those of Martha mind. What a mission have those who aim to please, even if only the palate-part of the guest. Trying to give pleasure, of whatever sort it may be, is of the springs of love. Martha loved her Master so greatly that she wearied her head and limbs even unto fretfulness in making table preparations for Him.

But here too a human enthusiasm leads one wrong. Martha so abandons herself to dinner serving that it becomes an obsession. It "gets on her nerve." She can't get away from it. To it she becomes a slave. Then worry steals into her heart. She fusses with trifles until they loom big. Little errors or misplacements make her say, "Everything is going wrong!" When composed of spirit, quietness of mind, the "easiness" of doing a piece of work depart from a housekeeper.

Now Martha is the type of the indispensable, energetic, painstaking, practical, capable woman of our organizations and communities. When something is to be done, these are the ones to whom we turn. These are they who add the extra burden to their overloaded hands. Look about and see the Marthas of the church. They serve in the Sunday School. Being held there by a fine consecration, the same consecration to service leads them into Christian Endeavor leadership. "Get up a concert!" or vote a special of any sort—Martha is on the committee. The ladies' organization seeks to carry on a special project—Martha heads it. If she is musical, Martha is enlisted in the singers' group. Martha must have an office in the Missionary Society. In how many enterprises of the church do you not find Martha, Martha the whole-souled and dedicated? I feel like turning aside here and chastising the folks who lead down Martha as they do, but I am considering merely Martha's disposition to work.

Jesus points the danger of overdoing a certain kind of service. Martha of Bethany complains to the Master that her sister is not helping her as she ought. He is peevish, it seems, because the Master does not bid the sister go and help Martha. Jesus chides her for being "anxious and troubled about many things." Remember that He finds no fault with her for being busy but for disproportioning things. She is overdoing in an unnecessary direction. Probably she is too elaborate in her table plans. Because things don't move as they should, she becomes impatient and irritable. In her fret-

ting and worrying service there brewed thoughts which came forth in unkind words. Those unkind words have become immortal.

Let the Marthas of churches, lodges, clubs, communities be busy—it is their happiness to bustle—but let them be steadied in their activities by a strong sense of what is really essential in service and remain calm when their sisters make preformation of the things that suit their natures—for their sisters also work in their own way.

The other hostess was Mary. Possibly she was no mean housekeeper, but she was not the housekeeper hostess. She was the companionable, sociable hostess. She preferred communion with a guest. Mary "sat at the Lord's feet, and heard His word." "Sat" and "heard"! Did Mary have a passive nature? Not at all. That day she chose to make the most of her opportunity. She had few chances to hear words like those of Rabbi Jesus. What does Jesus say of her? "She has chosen the good part, which shall not be taken away from her." There we breathe the spirit of the kind of hospitality which is most commendable. Mere eating and drinking of good things nicely served leaves a guest of the mind of Jesus unsatisfied. He wishes the communion of mind and heart at the feast. The Mary disposition appeals to guests who live in the finer regions of thinking and feeling. A guest of this type is robbed of a portion of festal joy by observing those who work overhard with meats and sweets. What Jesus liked in Mary was her eagerness for knowledge of the kind He dispensed. She was quick in receptiveness of the spiritual. Her nature was blessed with the sense of proportion. The meal meant something to her but not so much as the further sealing of a friendship by sympathetic conversation. And she valued the things that abide. Not out of touch, of course, with the delights of the palate, Mary yet recognized that things that are "served" at the festal board perish with the using.

We rate high in our social and religious intercourse the Mary type. If Mary can manage to remain human, we give her great latitude for her faculties of soul and mind. The well-read, well-informed woman, the feminine idealist we admire. She contributes much to the joy of common life. Her usefulness is unlimited if she is minded to share her gifts with others. Let it suffice that Jesus approves the receptive, eager, contemplative spirit. Only let self-centeredness not get the best of you, O Mary.

Now for a mere glimpse of the sisters of Bethany in a different setting. They are sorrowing over the death of their brother Lazarus. We will pick from John's gospel (chapter 11) a few things said of Martha. "Martha therefore, when she heard that Jesus was coming, went and met him." "Martha therefore said unto Jesus, Lord, if thou hadst been here, my brother had not died. And even now I know that whatsoever thou shalt ask of God, God will give it thee."

Put this into the storehouse of your heart: Let not the visit of the Master agitate you. He would minister to your repose of mind. Delude yourself never as to the real value of your service. As you render it hold in mind its principles. Let not the multitude of your duties weary you to the point of sharp criticism of a sister who works not by your methods of service, though fall not by to rebuke real indolence. Novice be too busy to give Jesus time to speak to your heart. On the advance of Jesus to you in grief, O Mary, delay not to leave your seat and meet Him: for He has a message at a tomb, a

strong word, even as He does when He is a guest.

Be you Martha or Mary, the Master rejoices in your womanly devotion.

## EAST BETHEL

Miss Bernice Haines has returned to Gould's Academy.

Miss Doris Field is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. L. Swan.

Mr. George Harrington visited in Tamford the past week.

Miss Edna Bartlett and friend, Miss Lillian Cochran, were over the week end visitors at Miss Bartlett's home here.

Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Sanborn and daughter, Mary, of Bethel were Sunday guests of Mrs. Sanborn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kimball, and family.

Mr. Russell Swan with his span and cutter carried several Pythian Sisters and K. of P. brothers to Hanover to attend the installation of Mishemokwa Temple of Pythian Sisters. Supper and dance.

Mr. F. B. Howe recently had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow.

Ceylon M. Kimball was most delightfully surprised Friday evening, Jan. 20, as his friends gathered at his home for a surprise party. The affair was in honor of Mr. Kimball's birthday, all preparations being kept secret, and was a complete surprise. The evening passed very pleasantly with whist, music and much sociability. Several gifts were received, one especial birthday gift was presented in behalf of his guests by Mrs. J. H. Hoye, to which he responded with many thanks. Refreshments of ice cream, assorted fancy cakes, candies, and a huge birthday cake were served. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Knutson, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Bartlett, Edna Bartlett, Urban Bartlett, Lillian Cochran, Willis Bartlett, Wm. Perkins, Russell Swan, Robert Hastings, Wm. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Howe and Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Farwell.

WEST GREENWOOD  
Nellie and Gertrude Harrington were home from Hanover for the week end. James Boyce of South Paris is working in town and boarding at John Ken-nagh's.  
Supt. F. E. Russell was in town last week.  
Mr. and Mrs. John Jones visited friends in this vicinity, Sunday.  
Arthur Gross was in town, Sunday. James Boyce spent the week end at South Paris.  
Mr. and Mrs. Flanders were at the home of her parents, Sunday.  
Hubert York was in town last week selling fish.  
Charles Lydon is working for Joseph Carron.  
Napoleon Machia was a recent visitor at George Connor's.  
Lester Swan is staying at W. A. Holt's for a few days.  
Anthony Berryment visited on Howe Hill, Sunday.  
Charles Farr is visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. C. Cross, for a short time.



There's life and health and strength in good bread—lots of it. That's why we saved the wheat for the soldier boys when they needed it. That's why we should all eat more bread today—now that the war is over.

You'll never know how good your bread can be until you bake with WILLIAM TELL—and you'll never know how good WILLIAM TELL is for bread, cakes and pastries until you make your own test of its superior baking qualities, its splendid dependability and its delicious flavor.

Try WILLIAM TELL at our risk. Satisfaction is absolutely guaranteed.

Tell your Grocer—WILLIAM TELL

Yes, the price is down—just about what it used to be before the war.

For Sale by J. B. HAM CO., Bethel, Maine

## CANTON

Francis H. Bate of the Universalist ch-

At the meeting of

ter, O. E. S., Tuesday

grees were conferred

The new officers were

Matron, Mrs. Estella

by Miss Carrie E. E

and Mrs. Persis Adam

officers for 1922 are:

W. M.—Miss Ethel

W. P.—J. Alton Tyl

Asso. M.—Mrs. Ann

Secretary—Mrs. Ch

Treasurer—Mrs. Li

Cond.—Mrs. Julia

Asso. Cond.—Mrs. E

Chap.—Mrs. Minnie

War.—Miss Abbie

Organist—Mrs. Min

Adm.—Mrs. Helen A

Ruth—Mrs. Helen

Esther—Mrs. Kath

Martha—Mrs. Julia

Electa—Mrs. Edna

War.—Mrs. Anna D

Sen.—Edwin K. Hol

After the meeting a

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Eversharp pencil.

Mrs. Henry H. Nulty

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Very successful was

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at auction by Supt. F.

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Taylor and Miss Mary

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Canton friends were

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H. Towle of North Tu

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and Amanda Jones H

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Geo. Howe of Portland,

ried Geo. F. Towle and

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two sisters, Mrs. Fani

Portland and Mrs. Mel

Middletown. She was a

Canton Universalist ch

Hodge Relief Corps, E

ber, No. 24, O. E. S., a

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was a devoted worker i

during the war, and a



# 111 one eleven cigarettes

Three Friendly Gentlemen



Made to Suit Your Taste

We have for years catered to the cigarette smokers of America.

With this experience, we created One Eleven—"111"—"Made to Suit Your Taste," of the world's three greatest cigarette tobaccos—

- 1—TURKISH, for Aroma
- 1—VIRGINIA, for Mildness
- 1—BURLEY, for Mellowness

We named them One Eleven—the address of our home office. We are proud of their success.

Have You Tried Them?

15¢ for 20

The American Cigarette Co.  
FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

## THE WEARY WAY

Daily Becoming Less Wearisome to Many in Bethel

With a back that aches all day, With rest disturbed at night, Annoying urinary disorders, "Tis a weary way, indeed. Doan's Kidney Pills are especially for kidney trouble. Ask your neighbor. Are endorsed by Bethel citizens. Mrs. A. L. Holt, 7 Elm St., Bethel, says: "We have used Doan's Kidney Pills in our home and wouldn't be without a box handy in case of need. I used Doan's a year ago when my kidneys were out of order and I had severe spells of backache. Everything seemed a drag to me when going about my housework. I would be so dizzy I was afraid to walk across the floor for fear of falling. I could see black specks before my eyes. As soon as I began using Doan's Kidney Pills which I got at Rosserman's Drug Store, I got relief and three boxes cured me. I take pleasure in recommending Doan's." Price 60¢, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Holt had. Foster-Milburn, Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

## STONEHAM

Mrs. H. A. Richards, who has been visiting friends in Waterford, returned Monday.

Mrs. Alma Grover, who has been out of town, nursing, for the past three weeks, is at home.

Mrs. Annie Files, who has been working in Lovell since last fall, came home Saturday to see her son, Johnnie, before he leaves for the hospital in Minnesota.

George Walton of Boston has finished work for Morton McAllister and gone to South Paris. Stillman McAllister of Lovell has taken his place.

Perley Grover of Waterford is driving team for V. H. Littlefield and Henry Trimbach of Lovell is working in the woods for him and boarding at Solon McAllister's.

Mrs. Georgia Belle McAllister and daughter, Edith, are visiting her married daughter in Norway.

Mrs. Ernest McAllister, who has been quite ill, is out again. Mrs. Willis Warren and Mrs. J. C. Files are both ill with grippe.

The dance Thursday evening was well attended. The next one will be Thursday evening, Feb. 2. Mr. Files will be in the hospital then, but his wife will continue the dances during his absence.

Mrs. A. S. Brown entertained the Sewing Circle, Thursday at her home. A large number of ladies attended and a goodly amount of sewing was accomplished for the church fair to be held next summer. The next "Bee" will be entertained by Mrs. A. E. Nelson and Miss Minnie Littlefield at the home of the latter on Thursday, Feb. 2.

There was a quiet wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Grover, Thursday evening, Jan. 19, when their daughter, Kathryn, was united in marriage with Herbert A. Datman of Shirley, Mass. After the ceremony the young couple went to Hunt's Corner where they have rooms for the winter in what for many years was known as the old Cole mansion.

"The Village Schoolma'am" is the name of the drama that will be presented at Stoneham on Jan. 27 for the benefit of the School League. Following is the cast of characters: Rich Elliott, store keeper and post master, Willis Warren James B. Graham, commercial traveler, Winfield McAllister Rev. Mr. Slick, the village parson, Otis Cobb

Hosea Clegg, who belongs to the G. A. R., M. H. Edminister Sam Alcott, who has a more than better half, Silas Stearns Tad, just a boy, Stanwood Nelson Sylvia Senop, the village schoolma'am, Mrs. M. H. Edminister Ida May Alcott, who has had "advantages," Gladys Parker Mrs. Alcott, her proud mamma, somewhat forgetful, Mrs. Otis Cobb Elvira Pratt, a dressmaker, Mrs. Ernest McAllister

Hilawatha Lodge, No. 48, K. of P., installed its officers Saturday evening, Jan. 21. The installing officer was D. G. O. A. E. Nelson of Stoneham. The following officers were installed: C. O.—E. G. McAllister V. O.—D. Bickford Frelate—B. A. McAllister M. of W.—F. H. Grover K. of R. and B.—A. E. Nelson M. of F.—V. H. Littlefield M. of E.—B. A. Stearns M. at A.—O. W. Pratt I. O.—A. L. Curtis O. G.—W. H. Edminister

The Chilmant 22 a year; 21, 6 months

ADULT TODAY—DON'T DELAY

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

Canary 22 a year; 21, 6 months

## WEST PARIS

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Penley and son, Donald, have been visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. and Mrs. Leslie Estey were called to Thetford, Vt., last week by the death of Mrs. Estey's brother, Harold Porter, who was accidentally killed by falling a tree upon himself. Mr. Porter was a native of Paris and was born Dec. 31, 1898, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel Porter, who moved to Vermont a few years ago. Besides his parents and sister he is survived by one brother, Roland Porter.

M. S. Buhler has been quite ill the past week but is improving.

Mrs. Laura Dinsmore has been visiting her sister, Mrs. G. L. Emery, at Crystal, N. H.

The following new books have been added to the West Paris Public Library:

To Him that Hath, Ralph Connor The Enchanted Canyon, Honore Willis Golden Snare, James Oliver Curwood If Winter Comes, A. S. M. Hutchinsan Rider of the King Log, Holman Day Crystal Heart, Phyllis Bottom Brimming Cup, Dorothy Canfield

George Ridlon went to Locke's Mills Friday to see his sister, Mrs. Nell Moody, who is ill.

Lemuel B. Carter is recovering from his recent illness.

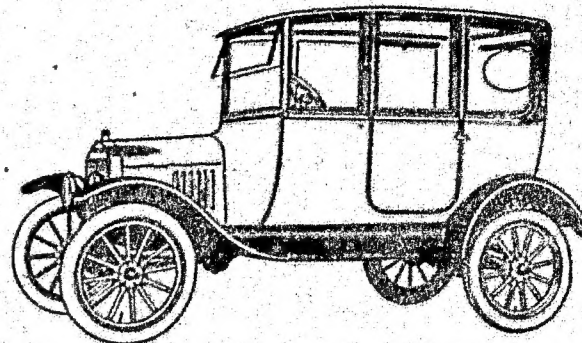
Rev. H. A. Markley was a guest at F. R. Andrews', Woodstock, recently. Ella Frances Tambling and Cortez Harvey Herriek of Auburn were united in marriage by H. A. Markley, Sunday evening at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Fredland Herriek, the double ring service being used. They were attended by their cousin, Winifred Kilborn, and the bride's brother, Charles Tambling. The bride was gowned in white georgette with satin and bead trimmings. Mr. Herriek is truckman for Bradford & Conant of Lewiston. He will make his home during the winter with his parents on Minot avenue, Auburn, and the bride will remain with her aunt for the present. Light refreshments were served after the wedding.

The officers of Granite Chapter, O. E. S., will be installed Thursday evening by Past Worthy Matron Elmer H. Mann. An invitation is extended to the families of the Eastern Star, and Masons and their families, to attend.

Many old friends learned with deep regret of the death of Mrs. Elva Dexter, who for many years was a resident of this village.

The Good Will Society had work to do at Good Will Hall Wednesday, and enjoyed a covered dish supper and social in the evening.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR



FORD SEDAN

Five-Passenger. Standard equipment includes Ford Starting and Lighting System, Demountable Rims, Non-Skid tires all around, extra rim and tire carrier.

Price \$645 F. O. B. Detroit

HERRICK & COBB, Agents  
BETHEL, MAINE

Mrs. Annie Cummings of Fryeburg is housekeeper for Mrs. Edwin J. Mann.

## EAST SUMMER

Most of the farmers have their ice harvested.

Carl M. Stephens has returned from the C. M. G. Hospital, where he had an operation for appendicitis. His many friends hope he will be greatly improved in health.

Ada Bonney has been with her aunt, Mrs. Minnie Ford, for a while during her father's serious illness.

Alice Gurney is at work in the family of Wilmer Bradeen.

Rowland Berkeley has accepted a position in a school at Newfield, Maine.

A. W. Horton has been the guest of relatives in Pownal.

Mrs. Perley Robinson was a recent guest of her sister in Portland.

Mrs. O. E. Turner is improving from her long illness.

David H. Cole is not as well. His daughter from Massachusetts is with him.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Keane are with their daughter, Mrs. Philip Perry, in Portland.

The little son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Braden has been named Vernon Wilmer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. H. Stetson were in Portland on business, recently.

## MARSHALL DISTRICT

Elmer Saunders worked for George Briggs part of last week.

Miss Nina Briggs is at home for her vacation.

Roy Wardwell and Leon Kimball saved wood with their machine for G. W. Briggs part of last week.

Some neighbors and relatives of Mrs. Minnie Littlefield gathered at her home recently for a surprise party, it being her birthday. A social evening was spent. Ice cream and cake were served for refreshments.

Mr. and Mrs. Alton Paine were guests at Herman Bennett's last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Bird were recent callers at Maitland Bird's.

## CANTON

Francis H. Bate occupied the pulpit of the Universalist church last Sunday.

At the meeting of Evergreen Chapter, O. E. S., Tuesday evening the degrees were conferred on two candidates. The new officers were installed by Past Matron, Mrs. Estella C. Briggs, assisted by Miss Carrie F. Hayford, Marshal, and Mrs. Persis Adams, Chaplain. The officers for 1922 are:

W. M.—Miss Ethel W. Russell W. P.—J. Alton Tyler Asso. M.—Mrs. Annie T. Rose Secretary—Mrs. Clara Mendall Treasurer—Mrs. Lida Tyler Cond.—Mrs. Julia Holtz Asso. Cond.—Mrs. Ethel Johnson Chap.—Mrs. Minnie Oliver War.—Miss Abbie C. Bicknell Organist—Mrs. Minnie Reynolds Adm.—Mrs. Helen A. Eastman Ruth—Mrs. Helen Dalley Esther—Mrs. Katherine York Martha—Mrs. Julia Adams Electa—Mrs. Edna Rose War.—Mrs. Anna Dalley Sen.—Edwin K. Hollis

After the meeting a nice supper was served in the dining room, when a surprise was in store for Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mendall, whose 35th wedding anniversary fell on this date. At the end of the room was a table arranged for this couple, over which was an arch of red and green, with wedding bells. A beautiful wedding cake with 35 candles, all alight, graced this table, which was filled with delicious viands. Mr. Mendall was presented with a gold Commandery pin and Mrs. Mendall with an Eversharp pencil.

Mrs. Henry H. Nulty of Buckfield has been a guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. W. Bicknell, and family.

Very successful was the fair held at the school rooms Friday evening by the grade schools and a neat sum was realized to help defray the expenses of the hot lunches of the pupils. There was a fancy work table, candy table, food table, fortune teller, grab bag, fish pond, etc., all doing a good business. Ice cream was on sale. A short entertainment was given by the pupils, after which the boxes of food were sold at auction by Supt. F. H. Bates, as well as many nice cakes. The teachers in those schools are Mrs. Josephine Wilson, Miss Gertrude Berry, Mrs. Lida Tyler and Miss Mary McDonald. The attendance at the fair was large.

The Boardman Club met Tuesday of this week with Mrs. James A. Reynolds.

Canton friends were shocked on learning of the sudden death of Mrs. Alma H. Towle of North Turner, which occurred Sunday. Mrs. Towle was born in Peru, the daughter of Tilden J. House and Amanda Jones House. She was twice married, her first husband being Geo. Rowe of Portland. Later she married Geo. F. Towle and her home was in Canton many years. After the death of Mr. Towle in 1918, she went to No. Turner to live with her brother, Richard G. House. She is also survived by two sisters, Mrs. Fannie Harmon of Portland and Mrs. Melvina Hanson of Midlandville. She was a member of the Canton Universalist church, John A. Dodge Relief Corps, Evergreen Chapter, No. 24, O. E. S., and of the Universalist Circle, all of Canton. She was a devoted worker in the Red Cross during the war, and a faithful helper

in all good work. She will be missed by a host of friends in Canton and Turner as well as elsewhere.

Mrs. Edwin K. Hollis is on the sick list.

Mrs. Albion Field of Bath has been a guest of her father, A. F. Russell, and sister, Ethel W. Russell.

Walter E. Marston was taken suddenly ill Saturday.

Miss Clara Barrows is caring for Mrs. E. A. Wakeley of Rumford.

A special meeting of John A. Hodge Relief Corps will be held Jan. 31 for installation.

Miss Hazel Gilbert of Lewiston is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Gilbert.

Mrs. F. M. Lamb has been visiting friends in Buckfield.

Miss Marie Steehr and Miss Marion Thannann spent the week end at their homes in Sabattus and Wintthrop.

R. B. Stratton of Rumford was in town Thursday on business connected with the electric lights which it is hoped Canton will have in the near future.

Mrs. Rosie Bicknell is at home from Rumford for a short time and is assisting Mrs. A. L. Tirrell.

Harris Jones and family have moved to Rumford.

Mrs. H. F. Richardson has been spending a week with friends at Buckfield.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pulsifer of Farmington are in town for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Coolidge of Lisbon Falls have been guests of her aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Dearborn.

Walter Barton of Somerville, Mass., has purchased the cottage on the shore of the lake owned by Ansel S. Ellis.

Fifty members of Canton Grange visited Livermore Grange, Saturday and report a most excellent time.

Supt. F. H. Bates was one of the speakers at the American Legion mass meeting held at Rumford, Sunday evening.

Miss Rosal Hinds spent the week end at the home of Mrs. Fred Hutchinson. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Buck were recent guests of John Poland and family. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carson, formerly of Canton are now pleasantly located in Los Angeles, Calif., where he is in the real estate business.

The girls basketball team from Farmington played at Canton, Friday evening, score 18 to 2 in favor of the visitors. A social was held at the high school room after the game.

Miss Mary N. Richardson was on the reception committee at the opening of the grand annual ball given by the Massachusetts Maine Daughters at the Copley Plaza, Boston, Saturday evening, when many distinguished Maine people attended.

Dana Childs, formerly of Canton, has returned to his home in Lewiston, having recently been mustered out of service. He was in the Medical Corps.

O. M. Richardson has received notice, also a souvenir, of a dinner given in New York by Pinewood guests, which was a most pleasant occasion.

The town team and high school boys played a game of basketball, Wednesday evening, the boys winning, score 33 to 9.

Envelopes from 6 cents to 50 cents per bunch, and paper from 10 cents to 50 cents per pound at the Citizens Office.

## L. F. PIKE CO.

Men's Clothing Stores

\$19.50 \$24.50 \$29.50

for All Wool Suits

is a reasonable price under present conditions.

Our variety is large.

WE FURNISH FREE

the services of a first class tailor to fit these suits to you just as you want them. This service is worth much to you as you have your own ideas carried out and a fit you feel proud of.

Special Values in Overcoats and Mackinaws

THE BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS

LIKE THE JOHNNY TUPANTS and JACK-O-LEATHER makes are the kind it pays to buy your boys. The Jack-O-Leathers have leather lined seat, knee and elbows. Leather tipped pockets, too.

We have the cheap suits if you think it best to buy them.

We wish you would get the habit of writing, telephoning or better visiting our two stores. We are confident we can please you. We'll try our best. Always glad to send goods on approval.

NORWAY

Blue Stores

SOUTH PARIS



## Some Wonderful Bargains in Men's and Boy's Ulsters Overcoats this Week at CARVER'S

Men's Extra Heavy Ulsters, 10.00  
Slightly Damaged,

Men's and Young Men's Overcoats, 15.00  
Worth twice as much,

Boys' Overcoats, 6 to 10 years, 7.50

Odd Vests, Splendid Quality, 50c  
Small Sizes, Yours Choice,

Come in and look them over.

## CARVER'S

## RED TAG SALE

Now in Progress

Will Continue  
Several Days

Brown, Buck & Co.  
Norway, Maine

### ANDOVER

Mrs. Edward Akers was taken very seriously ill Monday morning. Her daughter, Annie Akers, who teaches school in Rumford, is helping care for her.

The young people held their whist party Thursday evening in the Hook and Ladder Hall with nine tables at play. Mrs. Mina DeLong and Ralph Hovey won the first prizes, and Roger Thurston and Mrs. Florence Leander the second. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served.

What proved to be the worst storm of the winter began at noon Sunday with snow driven before a blinding wind which continued all the afternoon and night, making huge drifts. Monday the thermometer registered a below zero all day. There was no mail and the schools were not in session.

Miss Doris Jones, who teaches at North Andover, visited Miss Hample at the village, Saturday and Sunday.

Alfred Marten is cutting back for J. R. Littlelake.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Tharston were in Rumford, Tuesday of last week.

Mrs. Lena Werthly, who has been at the McCarty Hospital, has returned home, much improved in health.

The King's Daughters met with Mrs. C. A. Rand, Thursday and the following committee have been chosen:

Supper—Mrs. Nellie Dunbar, Mrs. Gertrude Smith, Mrs. Katherine McAllister, Edith Mitchell.

Apron—Mrs. Flora Bodwell, Mrs. Margaret Tharston, Mrs. Margaret Ansell.

Fancy Work—Mrs. Otto Akers, Mrs. Lillian Tharston, Mrs. Lillian Grover.

Entertainment—Mrs. Nora Crossman, Mrs. C. A. Rand, Mrs. L. E. Mills.

Grab Bag—Mrs. Carrie Morton, Mrs. Helen Dunn.

Candy—Mrs. Mina DeLong, Mrs. Arthur Lang.

Collectors—May French, Ellen Akers, Flower—Katherine McAllister.

The Senior class of the Andover High School held a food sale Saturday, at the store of I. E. Mills.

Mrs. Will Harris, who has been in Lewiston several weeks, has returned to her home in town.

The North Andover Whist Club was entertained at the home of Stephen Marston, Saturday evening. Eight tables were played, the first prizes going to Mrs. Wm. Learned and Sylvanus Learned, the second to Mrs. Chase and Amelia Marston. Dainty refreshments were served.

E. J. Pratt and Charles Jodrie, who have been cutting black on Black Brook, have completed their work.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational church served a baked bean and pastry supper Wednesday evening in the town hall with Mrs. Wirt Lovejoy, Mrs. Arthur Lang and Mrs. John Bailey on the committee.

The Ancient and Honorable White Club met Wednesday at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. C. A. Rand. Walter Barnes and Mrs. Rand won the highest score and John Talbot and F. P. Thomas the lowest. Delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Charles Roberts is caring for Mrs. David Olinas and baby.

Curly!

It is easy enough to find a needle in a haystack—if you sit on it.

### THE J. E. JONES LETTER

Continued from page 1

a lot, if not all, of the tremendous salary that has tempted him to say goodbye to a post that most people believe is more honorable and which likely offers a great opportunity for "public service" than the new job that Mr. Hays will engage upon.

Most people may have forgotten it, but when Mr. McAdoo resigned from President Wilson's cabinet, the moving pictures had a lot to do with his decision, and he linked his interests with some of the producers at that time. Thus it transpires that with Mr. Hays also engaged in the "film business," that Presidential Cabinets will have furnished two "stars" in the industry.

When it comes to deciding between an offer of a hundred thousand dollars a year net or \$12,000 as a Cabinet officer, it is easy to find the reason why Mr. Hays looks with favor upon the moving pictures and finds in that field a great chance for "public" as well as "private" service.

But, all other considerations aside, the movies need positive, aggressive clean-minded men like Mr. Hays, and while there may be some questions raised about the propriety of so many public men using official positions as stepping stones to big positions in the business world, nevertheless there will be plenty of patriotic politicians who "won the election" to fill all the vacancies that turn up in Washington.

### AMERICAN VALUES IN THE TARIFF

A persistent campaign has been in progress ever since the present tariff bill was proposed to change the method of the House Ways and Means Committee to assess imports according to the prices obtained in the American market. The selfish interests always show up when a tariff bill is being enacted, and the exporters tried to make it appear that the value of the goods in the foreign countries that produced them, should obtain. The "nigger in the wood-pile" in this suggestion was that the goods would get into this country by paying only a fraction of the rate that would be collected under the American rates. Under the arrangement that has finally been agreed upon the wholesale selling price in the American market of American-made goods comparable to the imported articles will prevail. Where comparable goods cannot be found the rates will be fixed on a basis of the cost of the imported goods plus transportation charges, importers commissions and other charges.

Committee members are considering proposals presented by Senator Smoot of Utah giving the President authority, when conditions warrant to increase or decrease the rates written in the bill, or to proclaim American valuation in the case of given lists of imports or both. A depreciated currency proposition also is under consideration as a part of the whole general scheme.

### WITH APOLOGIES TO "JOHN"

There have been plenty of surprises growing out of the Conference for the Limitation of Armament, but the Chinese delegation produced more thrills than any other group that has been at the Capital. Other Capitals have always been the centers of discussion of state matters, but Washington has been a forum of debate this winter that has perhaps never been equaled before in the world's history. And the speakers most in demand have been those of the Chinese delegation, and they have shown a rare ability and a clear understanding of international problems, and entered protests, arguments and defenses for their own country that have been little short of marvelous. The popular American estimate of the Chinese based upon acquaintance with the celestial laundrymen has been thoroughly revised, and never again will "John Chinaman" be regarded in Washington as an inferior-minded person. The Chinese certainly have proved a pleasant shock to those who have witnessed them in action in the big international events growing out of the Conference.

### FARMER ON FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD

The Federal Reserve Board has become the most powerful factor in financial affairs within Government institutions, and as a result the agricultural interests of the country have been insistent that they may be given a representative on that board. The so-called "farm bloc" said they would insist, and they did insist, on this representative, and the President finally came to their support with the result that a measure has been passed.

### ALBANY

Woodsum Scribner sold a nice cow to Maltland Bird, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Abel Andrews visited at Preston Flint's, recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wardwell, who have been sick with the prevailing colds, are better.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Dadman have rented part of Will Grover's house. He is filling Abel Andrews' shed with stove wood, then intends to cut wood for Mr. Grover.

The Town House school closed Saturday, Jan. 14, for the winter vacation. In the afternoon they all enjoyed a "peanut hunt." Merile Connor won the prize for finding the most. Alwood Radcliffe won the booby prize. Those who have not missed a half day during the winter term are:

Edna Dean

Adelaide Dean

Ray Andrews

The following have not missed a word in spelling during the term:

Edna Dean

Edith Wilbur

Clayton Penley

Ray Andrews

Frances Wilbur

Merile Connor

Adelaide Dean

Hernandez Radcliffe

The spring term will open April 3, 1922

### WATER POWER OF THE WORLD

Forty per cent of the developed water power of the world is in the United States, where water wheels having a capacity of 9,243,000 horsepower have been installed, according to a recent statement of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The leading States in developed water power are New York, with 1,800,000 horsepower, and California, with 1,111,000. These State totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power development in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horsepower, Norway has 1,350,000 horsepower, Sweden 1,200,000 horsepower, and Switzerland 1,070,000 horsepower. The largest percentage of power has been developed in the New England States, where the capacity of the water wheels installed is 1,381,000 horsepower and the estimated potential power at low water without storage is 868,000 horsepower. In the Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California—the capacity of water wheels installed is 1,893,000 horsepower and the potential power at low water without storage is 11,500,000 horsepower. The largest water-power development in the world is at Niagara Falls, where the plants in operation have a capacity of 870,000 horsepower, of which 385,000 horsepower is on the United States side. The capacity of the plants at Niagara is being increased by 114,500 horsepower in the United States and 300,000 horsepower in Canada. Other large plants are one of 170,000 horsepower on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, from which power is transmitted to St. Louis, and two plants aggregating 263,000 horsepower on St. Maurice River in Canada, from which power is transmitted to Montreal, Quebec, and other cities. Canada ranks next to the United States in water-power development, with 2,418,000 horsepower, or over 10 per cent of the world's total.

Europe has one-third of the developed water power in the world. Two plants at Bjakan, in Norway have a total capacity of 239,000 horsepower, and at Trollhattan Falls the Swedish Government has installed a plant of 155,000 horsepower. At Lake Ffully, in Switzerland, the remarkably high head of 5,413 feet is utilized. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have each developed more than 1,000,000 horsepower.

In Asia, Japan, with 1,000,000 horsepower, and India, with only 150,000 horsepower, are the foremost countries in water-power development.

New Zealand has developed only 45,000 horsepower but is rapidly increasing this amount. Australia has practically no developed water power. The island of Java has 50,000 horsepower developed or to be developed by plants under construction. Africa possesses only 11,000 horsepower of developed water power.

The total potential water power of the world is estimated at 439 million horsepower at low water, of which 62 million horsepower is in North America and 28 million in the United States. Africa is richest in undeveloped water power, with 190 million horsepower; Asia has 71 million horsepower, South America 54 million horsepower, and Europe 45 million horsepower.

The World Atlas of Commercial Geography, Part II, Water Power of the World, which has just been published by the United States Geological Survey, summarizes all present knowledge of that subject, mentions briefly some of the world's largest water-power developments, and gives estimates by countries and by continents of the developed and undeveloped water power. It includes 37 pages of text and 10 maps and is sold for \$1 a copy.

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Edith Wilbur

Clayton Penley

Ray Andrews

Frances Wilbur

Merile Connor

Adelaide Dean

Hernandez Radcliffe

The spring term will open April 3, 1922

## SHOE SALE

We have been thru our stock of Boots, Shoes and Rubbers and have marked them all down to present values or lower.

Children's Shoes at 1.15, 1.50, that were 1.50 and 2.00

Boys' and Girls' Shoes, 2.00, that were 2.50 and 3.00

Ladies' LaFrance Button Boots, All Styles, 3.50

Ladies' LaFrance Pumps and Oxfords, a few at 3.50, others 5.00

Ladies' LaFrance Lace Boots, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00

Ladies' Oxfords, Assorted Styles, 2.50

Men's Boots, 3.00 to 7.00. Extra Values

Ladies' Rubbers, Small Sizes, 2 1-2, 3, 3 1-2; 50c per pair

Ladies' Rubbers, 1st Quality, All Styles, at 1.00 per pair

Mens' Rubbers, 75c, 1.00, 1.25, 1.75

Men's Leather Top Rubbers, 2.50 to 6.00 per pair

## CEYLON ROWE & SON

### HARDWARE,

### PLUMBING

### and HEATING

D. GROVER BROOKS

BETHEL, MAINE

### BRYANT'S POND

Fraternal Lodge, K. of P., held its annual installation and banquet on Monday evening, Jan. 24. Installing officer Nelson was unable to be present and the service was conducted by A. M. Chase, Past Chancellor. Dannie M. Bryant was installed as Chancellor.

Leamore Currier was in Portland, Sunday, to visit Mrs. Currier, who is an inmate of the hospital there. She is improving since the operation and is to return home in a few days.

The Uniform Rank are getting in practice for the drill and ball to be given March 4th.

Mr. and Mrs. Owen Davis are staying at the Bartlett house in Locke's Mills. Mr. Davis is employed by the Tabbets Spool Co.

Harry Howe is cutting hemlock and spruce on the Mann lot near the Locke's Mills road. It will be landed in Mann's mill yard at the upper end of the village.

The Mexico basketball team failed to materialize Saturday evening for a return game with Woodstock High, and West Paris town team came up to fill in. Woodstock team has only been defeated once for the season and that was with Berlin and played out of the State.

### GROVER HILL

Mrs. W. H. Hutchinson has recently knitted several dolls suits, including sweater, toque, mittens, scarf and legging which are very cute.

Alice Tyler is having whooping cough quite hard.

Bertha Mundt and Clyde Whitman's children are having the prevailing bad colds.

Mrs. Lena Shaw from Skillingston was a recent guest of her daughter, Mrs. Alman Tyler, and family.

Alfred Peaslee from Gilead was the week end guest of friends in this community.

A. C. Frost from Bethel and Mr. Hall from Augusta were through here one afternoon last week, in the interest of the Central Maine Power Company.

Hubert York from Bethel was in the place with fresh fish one day last week.

J. D. Uhlman was at home from West Bethel the week end.

Almon Tyler and Erwin Hutchinson moved some hay for Mr. Adams one day last week.

Monday morning the roads were badly drifted, requiring quite a lot of shoveling.

A. B. Grover is hauling W. H. Hutchinson's birch to market.

## Hardware

## FURNACES, RANGES and HEATERS

Sporting Goods

Upson Wall Board

When in our store visit our  
Crockery Department.

G. L. THURSTON CO.

BETHEL, MAINE

For Father of  
For the Business

Mothers w  
worries are  
meals—have  
are often re  
are tired an  
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Bethel

J. M. PHILBRO

TRUSTEES—

Bean, A. E. Her

Deposits,  
Reserve fund,  
Undivided profit

United States b  
Public funds of  
Public funds out  
Railroad bonds o  
Railroad bonds o  
Corporation bond  
Railroad stocks o  
National bank st  
Other bank stock  
Loans on mortga  
Loans on collater  
Loans to municip  
Real estate invest  
Premium account  
Cash on deposit,  
Cash on hand,

### STATE OF

To all persons intere  
the Estates here

At a Probate Co  
in and for the Cou  
the third Tuesday  
year of our Lord one  
dred and twenty-two

matters having been  
action thereupon hea  
it is hereby ORDERED

That notice thereo  
persons interested,  
of this order be giv  
weeks successively in  
ty Citizen a newspa  
Bethel, in said Cou  
appear at a Probate

at said Paris, on the  
February, A. D. 1922  
in the forenoon, and  
if they see cause to

Maria W. Pike in  
ceased; will and ap  
thereof and the app  
A. Dix to act as ex  
without bond an exp  
presented by said M  
centrix therein con  
Mary J. Bartlett in  
deceased; will and es  
petition for probate  
by Ellery C. Park, th  
named.

Elmer H. Young in  
ceased; first account  
loans by Annie H.  
William Gill late o  
balance remaining in  
ed by John K. Gill, a  
the will annexed.

Mary E. Walker in  
ceased; petition for  
appointed administrator  
sent by Ernest M.  
heir.

Elmer H. Young in  
ceased; petition for  
inheritance tax presen  
Young, executrix.

Charles R. Battell  
wood, deceased; petiti  
Park be appointed ad  
with the will annex  
Ellery C. Park the ex  
the will of the late M  
Witness, ARETAS

Judge of said Court at  
Tuesday of January 19  
Lord one thousand a  
twenty-two.

ALBERT D. P.  
1922

Send your news



For Father or Son  
For the Business Man

## FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY Dr. True's Elixir

### The True Family Laxative

Mothers with their home worries are often irregular at meals—have no appetite—are often restless at night—are tired and troubled with distressed stomachs—need a prompt, pure herb laxative, and such is **Dr. True's Elixir**, the **True Family Laxative**. The Business man is apt to neglect his health; may eat too hurriedly and at irregular hours. Often this puts the bowels out of order—they fail to function properly—causing fretfulness, taking away the appetite, slowing down the active mind. To relieve these conditions, have a bottle of **Dr. True's Elixir** handy. Use it as others have done

during the past 70 years. When the children are out of sight they often eat too many sweets or rich food. This brings on constipation in many cases. Watch these symptoms: Constipation, sour stomach, cramps, eyes heavy and dull, bad breath, restlessness, and biliousness. These are common to both children and grown-ups and call for prompt use of a laxative. To properly cleanse and purify the intestinal tract which is essential to good health; to ward off and relieve constipation and its attending evils use the **True Family Laxative, Dr. True's Elixir**. 40c—60c—\$1.20.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

## Bethel Savings Bank, Bethel

January 1, 1922

J. M. PHILBROOK, President. A. E. HERRICK, Treasurer  
TRUSTEES—J. M. Philbrook, E. S. Kilborn, H. N. Upton, F. F. Bean, A. E. Herrick, I. H. Wight, F. A. Brown.

Organized February 28, 1872

### LIABILITIES

Deposits,	\$664,077.01
Reserve fund,	45,784.24
Undivided profits,	10,852.78
	\$720,714.03

### RESOURCES

United States bonds,	\$211,426.01
Public funds of Maine,	143,746.00
Public funds out of Maine,	30,073.75
Railroad bonds of Maine,	11,200.00
Railroad bonds out of Maine,	55,755.00
Corporation bonds of Maine,	45,540.00
Corporation bonds out of Maine,	30,687.50
Railroad stocks of Maine,	6,800.00
National bank stock of Maine,	24,384.00
Other bank stock of Maine,	4,600.00
Loans on mortgages of real estate,	122,372.48
Loans on collateral,	7,330.00
Loans to municipalities,	11,900.00
Real estate investment,	5,000.00
Premium account,	1,588.52
Cash on deposit,	5,999.26
Cash on hand,	2,311.51
	\$720,714.03

FRED F. LAWRENCE, Bank-Commissioner.

### STATE OF MAINE

To all persons interested in either of the Estates hereinafter named:

At a Probate Court, held at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two. The following matters having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen, a newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1922, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

Maria W. Pike late of Bethel, deceased; will and petition for probate thereof and the appointment of Mary A. Dix to act as executrix of the same without bond as expressed in said will presented by said Mary A. Dix, the executrix therein named.

Elmer H. Young late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by Annie H. Young, executrix.

William Gill late of Greenwood, deceased; petition for order to distribute balance remaining in his hands presented by John K. Gill, administrator with the will annexed.

Mary E. Walker late of Bethel, deceased; petition that Ellery C. Park be appointed administrator of her estate, presented by Ernest M. Walker, son and heir.

Elmer H. Young late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of inheritance tax presented by Annie H. Young, executrix.

Charles R. Bartlett late of Greenwood, deceased; petition that Ellery C. Park be appointed administrator of her estate, presented by Ellery C. Park the executor named in the will of the late Mary J. Bartlett.

Witness, ABELAS E. STEARNS, Judge of said Court at Paris, this third Tuesday of January in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

ALBERT D. PARK, Register.  
1-26-22

### SOUTH WOODSTOCK

The Misses Myrtle and Mary Hendrickson spent a few days at home recently.

Mr. Dan Knox and Guy Caldwell have finished work for A. T. Silver and are working for Abner Benson. They are boarding at Nelson Perkins'.

Miss Lucy Russell of Milton is boarding at A. R. Hendrickson's and attending the union school.

Mr. Ernest Bryant of Lewiston and a friend, Roscoe Childs, have been staying for a few days at his father's farm here.

Mrs. I. A. Thore and two children are spending a few days with her mother at West Paris.

Helen Andrews is having a bad time with blood poison in his finger.

Mr. Orville Buck spent Saturday and Sunday with his son in Lewiston, returning Monday.

Bert Young of Portland was at A. M. Andrews' on business, Saturday.

Friends are pleased to learn of the marriage of Mrs. Leah Chamberlain and Mr. Sidney Russell, Jan. 10. They are with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Beck. Mr. Russell is working for Mr. Beck.

### MARION

Marshall Hastings, the scaler, was in town one day recently.

Myron Morrill is on the sick list. Monday our mail carrier was unable to get over the route as the roads were so badly blocked.

F. L. Bean substituted on the mail route the past week as Mr. Verrill was sick.

### NOTICE

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed executor of the will of Annie Cross late of Bethel in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

ELLERY C. PARK, Bethel, Maine.  
1-26-22

### TO LIFT THIS COUNTRY UP AND ON

If public utility companies bore the names of the men who manage them—as do department stores, for instance—there would no doubt have always been a better general attitude towards them. If the Jones and Smith Heat, Light and Power Company were so named, the man who had a crow to pick with them would usually go straight to see neighbor Jones or Smith, as the case might be; and that is a very different matter indeed from writing a letter to some company doing business under the general name of the Amalgamated Gas and Electric Corporation.

But this cannot be—for the great utility companies are not one-man concerns, but are more and more able to say that they are owned by their customers.

The man with money in the bank or in life insurance is beginning to realize that he is burning his own gas and riding on his own trolleys.

There are distinct signs of increasing fairness in the attitude of the American people towards public utility companies. They are also receiving, as a whole, sane and businesslike treatment at the hands of the different state regulatory bodies.

No one factor, except the human factor, is contributing more to get this great nation back on its financial and economic legs than is the factor of electricity. Electric energy is everlastingly on the job to reduce costs, to cut overhead, to shorten distances, to eliminate loss of time, to make one machine do the work of many hands, to increase the comforts and lighten the burdens of the nation.

In the United States it would take 20,000,000 horses (assuming that a horse produces one continuous horsepower) to furnish the power now supplied by electrical central stations. It is reported that 1,400,000 people have money invested in electrical securities; \$300,000,000 are said to have been invested by insurance companies in public utility securities.

Increase in homes is more than met by increase in population. Every home will need a telephone, or electric lights, or gas, or all three—and it will need transportation close by it, the closer the better. The public utility companies to meet this great demand must develop and must finance the development.

Hand in hand with the development will go this giant, electricity, to cut down the cost of railroad operations, to give better street car service, to turn more wheels, to carry more messages over telephone and telegraph lines; in plain words, to lift this country up and on.

Rome fell when the people of her empire took to building in cities. Our safeguards against city congestion are more miles of good roads, more motor-propelled vehicles, extension of railroad lines—and electricity and gas, with their multitude of present uses and infinite future possibilities. (From an Editorial in Collier's Weekly.)

### GILEAD

Mrs. Josephine Wheeler has gone to Gorham, N. H., to visit her daughter, Mrs. B. E. Harriman.

Philip Lester of Berlin, N. H., spent the week end with his brother, Larry Lester.

Carl Richardson was a visitor in Bethel last Saturday.

Dr. E. B. Gibbons and Robert Smith of Berlin, N. H., spent last Tuesday at the Brown farm.

There was a social dance at the town hall last Saturday evening.

Marjorie Jackson was in Gorham, N. H., a few days last week.

Miss Frances Wilson of Berlin, N. H., was a recent guest of her sister, Mrs. Roy Aronburg.

Charles Parker and family of Gorham, N. H., have moved into S. A. Moore's house.

Wentworth and D. P. Brown of Berlin, N. H., were in town last Sunday.

Fred Taylor is working at the Brown farm.

Mrs. Earl Coffin of Portland is visiting her mother, Mrs. Annie Peabody.

Edward Holder was in Berlin, N. H., a few days last week.

Dr. Black of Gorham, N. H., was in town, Saturday.

### NOTICE OF LOST BANK BOOK

Notice is hereby given that the Bethel Savings Bank has been notified that book of deposit issued by said bank to Florence Kilgore and numbered 2254 has been destroyed or lost, and that she desires to have a new book of deposit issued to her.

BETHEL SAVINGS BANK,  
By A. E. Herrick, Treas.  
Bethel, Maine, Jan. 25, 1922  
1-26-22

Money of Ancient Britons.  
Sword-shaped bars of iron were used by the ancient Britons as money, and many of these are now found in British museums. A recent investigation shows that six different deceptions were used, distinguished by their size.

### THE POST OFFICE CLERK TODAY

By George Wilson Jennings

Passing through one of the great railway terminals, in this city, on my way to business, the writer has noticed a middle aged man, passing through this building at the same time, evidently going to business also. He is erect of stature, quick and alert, having the keen expression of one who has experienced dealings with the public. From his cheerful expression one could quickly discern that he possessed the optimistic spirit—always seeing the brighter and better side of life.

One morning recently I noticed that he took a flower from his coat and presented it to a poor little child on the street, for which she thanked him most heartily. This act of courtesy and thought alone was an assurance of his splendid generous nature. A few days ago the writer spoke to this man, wishing him "Good morning." Turning to me he promptly said, "Good morning, my friend, what a perfect morning!" We walked together for some distance and in the course of our conversation he told me that he had been employed as a clerk in the New York City Post Office for almost forty years. It interested the writer to listen to this intelligent and versatile person relate his vast experience in this department, to describe a service which means so much and is of such vital interest to the public, and the accomplishments made within the last year for the betterment of the postal clerks, the splendid work of Postmaster General Hays is doing in taking the personal interest regarding the uplift of the employee's in the welfare service. He also said that "The keynote of Will H. Hays' administration is Courtesy, Cooperation and Efficiency." At this time in the department the clerks fully realize the importance in this special line and that courtesy is a duty that public servants owe to the humblest member of the public.

He spoke to me about Postmaster Edward M. Morgan whose ability was recognized by President Harding in returning him as postmaster to the greatest Post Office in the United States, and his being recognized today as one of the best authorities on postal affairs, having had years of experience which has given him a splendid conception of the postal system in this city.

I bade my acquaintance, the Post Office clerk, "Good morning." He ascended the steps to the General Post Office, over which are these lines, no appropriate for this splendid institution of the Government, which reads, "Neither snow, nor heat, nor gloom of night stay these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds." Almost forty years in the postal service, rendering years of faithful, intelligent service, he is still active, energetic, and as efficient as a man of thirty years of age would be today.

After this conversation and brief acquaintance, the writer's idea of the postal clerk and his ability, combined with his optimistic spirit, so much needed in these days, was fully realized. It was certainly a pleasure in meeting and conversing with a person who is a representative man—the post office clerk of today.  
New York City, January, 1922.

### LOCKE'S MILLS

Mrs. A. R. Stowell was a Sunday visitor with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Rowe, at Bryant Pond.

Curtis Abbott was home from Lincoln, Sunday.

Mrs. W. J. Heald and Naomi of Buckfield came Monday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Mary Bartlett, and visited her sister, Mrs. W. H. Crockett.

Mrs. Nell Moody is quite ill at this writing.

Leslie Davis and Porter Swan were in town from Newry, Sunday.

George Riddell of West Paris came Saturday to see his sister, Mrs. Nell Moody.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bradford of Auburn came Monday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Mrs. Mary Bartlett.

Mr. Warren Churchill visited Sunday with his family at Mechanic Falls.

### SONGO POND

L. N. Kimball, who has been at McCarty's Hospital in Rumford for the past three weeks, has returned home.

Mrs. Herman Brown and three children were guests of Mrs. Abner Kimball, Sunday.

Carlton Saunders is working at Thurston's mill in Bethel.

Gardner Brown and Albert Kimball were callers at Mrs. E. P. Brown's, Tuesday.

### RUMFORD POINT

John Elliott is very sick at McCarty's Hospital with pneumonia.

Susan Martin is on a trip to New York and the South.

Bert Knox of Peru was in town, Wednesday, and bought four cows of A. J. Marble.

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### SOCIETY DIRECTORY

A cordial invitation is extended to strangers who belong to any of these organizations to visit meetings when in town.

BETHEL LODGE, F. & A. M., No. 97, meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, W. M.; Mrs. Frank Tibbets, Secy.

PURITY CHAPTER, No. 102, O. E. S., meets in Masonic Hall the first Wednesday evening of each month. Mrs. Elizabeth Garey, W. M.; Mrs. Frank Tibbets, Secy.

MT. ABRAM LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F., meets in their hall every Friday evening. A. C. Brinck, N. G.; Wesley Wheeler, Secy.

SUNSET REBEKAH LODGE, No. 64, I. O. O. F., meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the first and third Monday evenings of each month. Mrs. Lona Brinck, N. G.; Anna French, Secy.

SUDBURY LODGE, K. of P., No. 22, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall each Tuesday evening. Winfield Howe, C. C.; John Harrington, K. of R. and S.

NACCOMI TEMPLE, PYTHIAN SISTERS, No. 68, meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday evening of each month at I. O. O. F. Hall. Mrs. Helen Baker, M. E. C. Mrs. Minnie Bennett, M. of E. & C.

BROWN POST, No. 84, G. A. R., meets at Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. A. H. Hutchinson, Commander; I. C. Jordan, Adjutant; L. N. Bartlett, Q. M.

BROWN W. R. C., No. 36, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall the second and fourth Thursday evening of each month. Emily Forbes, Pres.; Eva Hastings, Secy.

GEORGE A. MUNDT POST, No. 21, AMERICAN LEGION, meets the first Tuesday of each month in its room. William Mackay, Commander; Howard Tyler, Adjutant.

BETHEL ORANGE, No. 56, meets in their hall the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. A. P. Copeland, M.; Eva Hastings, Secy.

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## MODERN DAY MIRACLES

Famous Scientists Declare that Tremendous Advancements of the Future Will Come From the Chemical Laboratory

(Told in Eight Sketches)  
By JOHN RAYMOND

### No. VIII LOOKING FORWARD

Mankind, after passing through the stone age, the bronze age and the varying phases of civilization now faces the dawn of a new era. Thomas Edison, in a recent interview, declared that we have entered into the Age of Chemistry and the remarkable achievements of laboratory workers serve to substantiate this statement.

It is difficult to prophesy how great will be the contribution of chemists to our present civilization, but so much has been accomplished and so great is the expectancy that it is evident why thoughtful men are insisting that the public should be awakened to a full knowledge of the significance of the science of its national life, and the joy of the legendary age of gold.

The synthetic chemist has been able to produce practically all necessary war materials and thousands of articles invaluable in peace times, mostly from coal tar, but it has only touched the fringe of its ultimate development. Synthetic foods and substances so deadly as to make war impossible may be expected from the researchers.

Edwin E. Slosson, in his splendid book, "Creative Chemistry," quotes one of the greatest French chemists, Berthelot, as follows:

"The problem of food is a chemical problem. The day will come when each person will carry for his nourishment his little nitrogenous, his pat of fatty butter, his package of starch or sugar, his vial of aromatic spices, called to his personal taste: all manufactured economically and in unlimited quantities; all independent of irregular seasons and all free from pathogenic microbes, the origin of epidemics and the enemies of human life. On that day chemistry will have accomplished its world-wide revolution that cannot be estimated."

So much for peace. Now consider the potency of General Debeney, of the French army. "Colorless, odorless gases will be discovered that can be condensed into infinitely small compass and solidified into tablets and pills. Already we know something of what the effect of these things will be. Scatter the contents of a few small boxes on the ground and a dense, smoky mist will arise, a deadly fog fatal to everything living within its area. Broad belts of territory may be poisoned for weeks at a time by a few drops of gases poured out here and there a few drops at a time. Against the attacks of ships' barrages of gases which will bring instant death to the pilot will be launched. The air will be filled with ambushes and snares. On land air-tight gas tanks will be used in front of the infantry detecting hidden gases and deluging the ground with an anesthetic liquid."

Organic chemical factories, dye plants and others, are truly arsenals in disguise. The will of man can already convert these peaceful factories, day chemistry will where research is constantly going on, into gigantic bulwarks of national defense because of the deadly instructions of war they are able to produce

(Released by the Institute of American Business, New York)



# Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I  
The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined, if not angry, protest, and an ominous warning of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus, and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much overstatement of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 40 per cent of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but the well-being of the other half depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a vice political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Hence felt when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we shall destroy one way agriculture and extend our sources of food distant and precarious, if we do not see to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The farm gives the nation men as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever renewed from the country, but an impoverished countryside exports intelligence and retains unintelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on or near the farm, unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vital sources of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by increasing the acreage of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that reason when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly complex problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were purely selfish demands of a clear-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dyestuffs, and so forth, as shovels of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living demand increasing food supplies, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy rural population.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer means that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More, perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that the human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the leading animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public as to the city-dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmer naturally acts blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, suffers and death, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punishing farmers reap their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the chain of luxury; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which are deep in the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. No, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, at a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year,

of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy," but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

II  
Let us, then, consider some of the farmer's grievances, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist on any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inaccurate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of protective policy on the part of the local buyer, who fears that he may "weigh out" more than he "weighs in." A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and usually overcharged for marketing services. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration. Last year, according to figures attested by the railroads and the growers, Georgia watermelon-railers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads sold 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 70.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations usually compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have no storage—no warehouses, elevators, and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim as both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the service. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite willing to take the unfavorable chance, if they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While, in the main, the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the maturity of crops, he cannot suspend production in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

III  
Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government has conferred on the farmers. Much has been made of Section 8 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege, though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact,—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other businesses are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for men to form, by fusion of existing corporations or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30 or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand co-operative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop, or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results, it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from remote parts of the world and adapting them to our climate and economic condition, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of dangerous and destructive animal and plant diseases, insect pests, and the like. All these things manifestly tend to stimulate and enlarge production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turn-over a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new business is to be exempt from taxation, in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions, of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railroads are being favored with increased rates and virtual guarantees of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Regarding the railroads from insecurity is undoubtedly for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal accessories of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses, especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the general good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is unalterably opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the injection of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of archaic statutes or the enactment of modern ones. If the anti-trust laws keep the farmers from endeavoring scientifically to integrate their industry while other industries find a way to meet modern conditions without violating such statutes, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet them under the same conditions. The law should operate equally in fact. Repealing the economic structure on one side is no injustice to the other side, which is in good repair.

IV  
Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—  
First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.  
Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.  
Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.  
Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.  
Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to buy it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them to get it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest established agencies for selling farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in flour-milling and other manufacture of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farmer and permitted to others? The corporate form of association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore, he wishes to be able to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge this, the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse show" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intricate of individualities. While industrial production and all phases of the modern commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century, when the farmer was self-sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the day farmer of the funny pages in the hands of sleek urban confidence men,—who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other businesses.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this simple integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-railers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of assured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton, and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-railers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become embroiled in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction as it relates to them.

V  
To take a tolerant and sympathetic view of the farmers' striving for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the fresh of bitter satiation, false economies, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the

obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the farmers cannot succeed in any great extent or for any considerable length of time, in fixing prices. The great law of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and assure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will procure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering his capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and about one-third of the population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which they are actually following for the same purpose, should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?

In examining the agricultural situation with a view to its improvement, we shall be most helpful if we maintain a detached and judicial viewpoint, remembering that existing wrongs may be chiefly an accident of unsymmetrical economic growth instead of a creation of malevolent design and conspiracy. We Americans are prone, as Professor David Friday well says in his admirable book, "Fishes, Wages and Prices," to a "criminal intent behind every difficult and undesirable economic situation." I can positively assert from my contact with men of large affairs, including bankers, that, as a whole, they are endeavoring to fulfill as they see them the obligations that go with their power. Preoccupied with the grave problems and heavy tasks of their own immediate affairs, they have not turned their thoughtful personal attention or their constructive abilities to the deficiencies of agricultural business organization. Agriculture, it may be said, suffers from their preoccupation and neglect rather than from any purposeful exploitation by them. They ought now to begin to respect to the farmers' dilemma, which they most realize are their own.

On the other hand, my contacts with the farmers have filled me with respect for them—for their sanity, their patience, their balance. Within the last year, and particularly at a meeting called by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and at another called by the Committee of Seventeen, I have met many of the leaders of the new farm movement, and I testify in all sincerity that they are endeavoring to deal with their problems, not as promoters of a narrow class interest, not as exploiters of the hapless consumer, not as mercenary monopolists, but as honest men bent upon the improvement of the common weal.

We can and must meet such men and such a cause half way. Their business is our business—the nation's business.

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Sister

KATHI NOR

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SYNOPSIS

CHAPTER I.—With Alix and Cherry, the little old, and his niece, a short distance from the city, a young man, thinking of a reunion, visits Martin Lloyd, who is engaged to Cherry.

CHAPTER II.—While Cherry is too young to bring him to the wedding, she is engaged to Cherry.

CHAPTER III.—Doctor Cherry is too young to bring him to the wedding, she is engaged to Cherry.

CHAPTER IV.—The over, Cherry begins to satisfaction with Martin Lloyd of her daily life.

CHAPTER V.—At Martin Lloyd's wedding, becomes a wedding, she is engaged to Cherry.

CHAPTER VI.—In the Cherry contrasts the peace of her life with the life of the city, but the woman who does not reveal her name.

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CHAPTER X.—The Cherry contrasts the peace of her life with the life of the city, but the woman who does not reveal her name.

CHAPTER XI.—Peter Lloyd is on a trip practicing medicine, and he has a doctor's death.

CHAPTER XII.—Peter Lloyd is on a trip practicing medicine, and he has a doctor's death.

CHAPTER XIII.—Mrs. Lloyd's aunt, who has been a doctor's death.

CHAPTER XIV.—Joyce Lloyd is on a trip practicing medicine, and he has a doctor's death.

CHAPTER XV.—The day after the wedding, Peter Lloyd is on a trip practicing medicine, and he has a doctor's death.

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# Sisters

By  
**KATHLEEN NORRIS**

## SYNOPSIS.

**CHAPTER I.**—With his two daughters, Alice and Cherry, the latter just eighteen years old, and his wife, Mrs. North, Doctor Strickland, returning to his home in Maine, a short distance from San Francisco, his closest friend is Peter Joyce, something of a recluse. Visiting in the vicinity, Martin Lloyd, mining engineer, falls in love with and secretly becomes engaged to Cherry.

**CHAPTER II.**—While the family is speculating as to the intentions of Cherry, she brings him to supper, practically announcing her engagement to him.

**CHAPTER III.**—Doctor Strickland feels Cherry is too young to marry and urges her to wait at least a year. But the girl insists on going ahead with the wedding. The ceremony takes place, the couple leaving at once for El Nido, where Martin is employed.

**CHAPTER IV.**—The honeymoon days over, Cherry begins to feel a vague dissatisfaction with Martin and the monotony of her daily life.

**CHAPTER V.**—At Mill Valley, Justin Little, lawyer, becomes engaged to Anne, the wedding being set for September. Some months later, Alice visits Cherry in El Nido and the two girls coax Martin into allowing Cherry to go home for a while.

**CHAPTER VI.**—In her father's house Cherry contrasts the peaceful, happy life there with her rather sordid existence at El Nido and realizes that her marriage has been something of a failure. Doctor Strickland, feeling that Cherry is not being fair to Martin, in that she is unduly prolonging her visit after Anne's wedding, urges her to return to her husband. She makes preparations for her departure.

**CHAPTER VII.**—Peter Joyce tells Cherry that he has had a "grand passion" in his life, but the woman was not for him. He does not reveal her name. Cherry rejoins her husband.

**CHAPTER VIII.**—The young wife's dissatisfaction increases and there is a final open break. Martin has a brief spell of sickness and something of her old feeling for him returns to Cherry.

**CHAPTER IX.**—Doctor Strickland is a fatal illness. After the doctor's death it is discovered that years ago he had borrowed money from Anne's father and seemingly the debt was never discharged. With accumulated interest the amount practically ruined the father. The money the doctor left, Justin Little, it is learned, had been used to pay his wife's claims. It means that the two girls are left with practically nothing.

**CHAPTER X.**—Peter Joyce, who has been on a trip practically around the world, returns, not having learned of the doctor's death. He hears of Anne's position with regard to the money with deep disgust. Alice, the humorist and in making a fair living singing, goes to her father to marry him. She consents and they have a simple wedding and go to Joyce's home to live, ideally happy.

**CHAPTER XI.**—Martin and Cherry leave El Nido and go to Red Creek, a change somewhat for the better, but Cherry retains the same attitude of dissatisfaction. She visits Peter and Alice, and while there comes to a realization that she loves Peter. Cherry's husband, whom she had in mind when she told her father of her "grand passion," he has never ceased to love her, and the situation now becomes tragic.

**CHAPTER XII.**—Peter confesses his love to Cherry, and she admits a like feeling for him. A hidden guilt is created. In the doctor's will Alice finds a receipt for the money which she had borrowed from her father. She is deeply indebted to him and Cherry and she realizes that she has been a traitor to her father's trust. Peter vainly seeks a solution which shall make for the mutual happiness of Cherry and himself, but there seems no way.

**CHAPTER XIII.**—Mrs. North, Martin Lloyd's aunt, has her suspicions concerning Peter and Cherry and the lovers feel the danger of the situation.

**CHAPTER XIV.**—Joyce urges Cherry to leave Martin and go away with him to some remote part of the world where they can live their lives together. She finally consents and they are on their way, and Peter makes arrangements for their journey.

**CHAPTER XV.**—The day of their departure arrives. Peter had gone into San Francisco, where Cherry was to meet him on the steamer. Actually on her way to the boat, Cherry meets Martin, who has left his situation at Red Creek and is on his way to her. Terrified, she manages to get word to Peter and goes back to Alice's home. On Alice's home, she musters courage sufficient to tell him the truth about her feeling for him. Martin professes himself unable to understand her grievances.

"But what shall I do—I can't go with him!" Cherry protested.

Alice was silent.

"What shall I do?" Cherry pleaded again.

"Why, I don't see what else you can do, but go with him!" Alice said, in a troubled voice. "You are his wife. For better or worse, for richer or poorer, till death—"

It was said so kindly, with Alice's simple and embarrassed fashion of giving advice, that poor Cherry could not resent it. She could only bow her head desolately upon her knees, as she sat, child-fashion, in her bed, and cry.

"A nice mess I've made of my life!" she sobbed. "I've made a nice mess of it! I wish—oh, my God, how I wish I was dead!"

"My own life has been so damned easy," Alice mused, in a cautious undertone, sitting, fully dressed, on the side of her own bed, and studying her stater with pitying eyes. "I've often wondered if I could buck up and get through with it if some of that sort of thing had come to me! I don't know, of course, but it seems to me that I'd say: 'Who loses his life shall gain it!' and I'd stand anything—people and places I hated, loneliness and poverty—the whole bag of tricks! I think I would. I mean I'd read the Bible and Shakespeare, and enjoy my meals, and have a garden—"



"A Nice Mess I've Made of My Life!" She Sobbed.

"I know it's terribly hard for you, Cherry," she ended, suddenly pitiful.

Cherry had stopped crying, dried her eyes, and had reached resolutely for the book that was waiting on the little shelf above the porch bed.

"You're bigger than I am," she said, quietly. "Or else I'm so made that I suffer more! I wish I could face the music. But I can't do anything. I'm sorry. One knows of unhappy marriages, everywhere, without quite fancying just what a horrible tragedy an unhappy marriage is! Don't mind me, Alice."

Alice was conscious, as she went out to speak to know about breakfast, and to give a final glance at fires and lights, that this was one of the times when girls needed a wise mother, or a father, who could decide, blame, and advise.

Coming back from the kitchen, with a pitcher of hot water, she saw Martin, in a welter of evening papers, staring at the last pink ashes of the wood fire. Upon seeing her he got up, and with a cautious glance toward the bedroom doors he said:

"Look here a minute! Can they hear us?" Alice set down her pitcher of water, and came to stand beside him.

"Hear us—Peter and Cherry? No, Cherry's out on our porch, and Peter's porch is even farther away. Why?"

"Take a look, will you?" he said. "I want to speak to you!"

Alice, mystified, only went to glance at Cherry, reading now in a little funnel of yellow light, and then crossed to enter Peter's room. His porch was dark, but she could see the outline of the tall figure lying across the bed.

"Asleep?" she asked.

"Nope!" he answered.

"Well, don't go to sleep without pulling a rug over you!" she commanded. "Good-night, Peter!"

"Good-night, old girl!" Something in the tone touched her, with a vague hint of unhappiness, but she did not stop to analyze it. She went back through his room, and through the little passage, and rejoined Martin. The freedom of Peter's apartment Alice had always taken as naturally as she did the freedom of her father's.

"Can't hear us, eh? Martin asked, when again she stood beside him.

"Positively not!" she answered.

"Look here!" he said, abruptly. "What brought me up here is this. Who's making love to Cherry?"

Indignant, and with rising color, she stared at him.

"Who—what?"

"She's having a nice little quiet flirtation with somebody," Martin said, with a significant and warning smile.

"Who is it?"

"I don't know who's been talking to you about Cherry, Martin," Alice said, sharply, "but you know you can't repeat that sort of rotten scandal to me!"

"I don't mean any harm—I don't mean any harm!" he assured her, with a quick attempt to quiet the storm he had raised. "Don't get mad—don't get mad! But I happen to know that there's some attraction that's keeping Cherry here, and I came up to look over the ground for myself, do you see? Come on, now, put me on!"

Alice made an effort at self-control. "Martin, you're mistaken!" she said, quietly. "You have no right to listen to any one who tells you such things, and if it wasn't that you're Cherry's husband I wouldn't listen to you! But you'll have to take my word for it that it's a lie. We three have lived up here without seeing any one—any one! Cherry has hardly spoken to a man, except Peter and Anne and Kow, since she came!"

"Who is this George Sewall?" he asked, shrewdly.

"The lawyer! Oh, heavens, Martin! Why, George was a beau of mine; he's a widower of fifty, and has just announced his engagement to the trained nurse that took care of his boy!"

"We saw her here, a week or two ago!" Alice said as he paused.

"Well, she was in Portland, and saw the folks," said Martin. "And my mother writes me this—"

And after a few seconds of searching he read from the letter:

"Bessie North saw Cherry and Mrs. Joyce in Mill Valley, and if I was you I would not let Cherry stay away too long. A wife's place is with her husband, especially when she is as pretty as Cherry, and if Bessie is right, somebody else thinks she's pretty, too, and you know it doesn't take much to start people talking. It isn't like she had a couple of children to keep her busy."

"That's all of that," said Martin, folding the letter. He eyed Alice keenly. "Well, what do you think?" he asked, triumphantly.

"I think that's a mean, wicked thing to say!" she said, indignantly. "No, Martin," she said, silencing him, as he would have interrupted her, "I know she is beautiful and young, and I know—because she's told me—that you and she feel that your marriage is a mistake, but if you think—"

"Oh, she said that, did she? Now, look here," with his air of assurance. "By George, she had something on her mind when she met me today. She was fussed, all right, and it wasn't the surprise of seeing me, either. First she wanted to telephone you—then she fussed over your message—"

"Cherry gets flustered very easily!" Alice reminded him.

"Well, she was fussed all right this morning. She said not to mention it to Alice, because she and promised that it should go on time. I thought maybe she meant that you wanted her to go herself; no, she said, a note would do—"

"I don't know what you're talking about!" Alice said, puzzled.

"Your note!" Martin explained.

"What note! I didn't write any note. Cherry telephoned—"

"No," he said, patiently and perceptively, "you wanted—Cherry—to say—good-by—to those—people—who—were—sailing! That was all. She wrote it; it got there in time, I guess. Anyway, I heard the girl say to rush it to the boat!"

"Oh!" Alice said. "Oh—" she added. Her tone betrayed nothing, but she was thoroughly at sea. "Did I ask Cherry to say good-by to any one?" she asked herself, going back to the beginning of the long day. Instantly

warned her that nothing would be gained by sharing her perplexity with Martin. "I give you my word that she hasn't been five minutes alone with any one but Peter and me!" she said, frankly, looking into Martin's eyes.

"Now, are you satisfied?"

"Sure, I'm satisfied!" he answered. "I'll take your say-so for it." He yawned. "Trouble with Cherry is, she isn't enough to do!" he finished apologetically.

"I'm a poor person with whom to discuss Cherry!" Alice blurted, with an unsmiling nod for good-night.

And she looked at Cherry's corn-colored head, ten minutes later, with a thrill of maternal protectiveness. Cherry was evidently asleep, buried deep under the blue army blankets. But Alice did not get to sleep that night.

She did not even undress. For it was while sitting on the side of her bed, ready to begin the process, that through her excited and indignant and whirling thoughts the first suspicion shot like a touch of flame.

"I'll tell Peter all this when Martin has gone," Alice decided. "He'll be furious—he thinks that there is no one like Cherry—"

The words she had said came back to her, and she said them again, half-aloud, with a look of pain and almost of fear suddenly coming into her eyes.

"Peter adores Cherry—"

And then she knew. Even while the sick suspicion formed itself, vague and menacing and horrible, in her heart, she knew the truth of it. And though for hours she was to weigh it and measure it, to remember and question and compare all the days and hours that she and Peter and Cherry had been together; from the moment the thought was born she knew that it was to be with her an accepted fact for all time to come.

For a few seconds Alice felt ill, dazed, and shocked almost beyond enduring. She sat immovable, her eyes fixed, her body held rigid, as a body might be in the second before it fell after a bullet had cleanly pierced the heart.

Then she put her hand to her throat, and looked with a sort of terror at the silent figure of Cherry. Nobody must know—that was Alice's first clear thought. She was breathing hard, her breast rising and falling painfully, and the blood in her temples began to pound; her mouth was dry.

With a blind instinct for solitude she went quickly and silently from the sleeping porch, and into the warm sitting room. For a few minutes Alice stood, with one foot on the chain that linked the old brass fire dogs, her elbow on the mantel, and her cheek resting against her arm.

"No," she whispered, almost audibly, "no—it can't be that! It can't be!"

Cherry and Peter—Oh, my God! Oh, my God, it has been that, all the time, that, all the time—and I never knew it—I never dreamed it!

"It's Peter and Cherry! They have come to care for each other—they have come to care for each other," she said to herself, her thoughts rushing and tumbling in mad confusion as she tested and tried the new fear. "It must be so. But it can't be so!" Alice interrupted herself in terror, "for what shall we do—what shall we do? Cherry in love with Peter. But Peter is my husband—he is my husband—"

And in a spasm of pain she shut her eyes, and flung her head as if suffocating. The beating of her heart frightened her. "I shall be sick if I go on this way!" she reminded herself. "And then they will know. They mustn't know. But Peter—" she whispered suddenly. "Peter, who has always been so good to me—so generous to me—and it was Cherry all the time! Even those years ago, when we used to tease him about the lady with the emeralds and ringlets. It was she. But why didn't he ask her instead of me?" wondered Alice, and with an aching head and a frowning brow she began to piece it all together.

The terrible truth rose triumphant from all her memories. Sometimes for a second hope would flood her with almost painful joy, but inevitably the truth shut down upon her again, and hope died, and she realized afresh that sorrow, stronger than before, was waiting to seize her again.

"Well—I can't stand it in here!" Alice said, suddenly. She crossed to the door, and opened it, and slipped noiselessly out into the night, catch-

ing a coat from the rack as she passed.

The night was wrapped in an ocean fog, there was no moon and no stars, but the air was soft and warm. With no goal in view, Alice climbed upward, walking rapidly, breathing hard, and frequently speaking aloud, as some poignant thought smote her, or standing still, too sick with pain, under an unexpected rush of emotion, to move.

"He would have told me about it, why didn't I tell him?" ran Alice's thoughts. "I thought of some old woman, I don't know why—anyway, I didn't care so much then. But I care now! Peter, I care now! I can't give you up, even to Cherry. It is nonsense to talk of giving him up," Alice told herself, sitting down in the dark, on a log against which her wild walk had suddenly brought her, "for we are all married people, and we all love each other. But oh, I am so sorry! I am so sorry, Peter," she whispered, as if she were speaking to him.

"Xenos couldn't help it. I know that. She is so pretty and so sweet, Cherry—and she turns to you as if you were her big brother!"

She got to her feet and went on. "What am I thinking about—it's absurd! Can't people like each other, in this world, just because they happen to be married! Peter would be the first to laugh at me. And is it fair to Cherry even to think that she would—"

"Oh, but it's true!" the honestest impulse interrupted, mercilessly. "It is true. Whether it's right or wrong, or sensible or absurd, they do love each other; that's what has changed them both."

And she began to remember a hundred—a thousand—trifles, that made it all hideously clear. Words, glances, moods subtler than either, came back to her. Cherry's confusion of late, when the question of her return to Martin was raised, her restless talk during one hour of immediate departure, and during the next of an apparently termless visit; all these were significant now.

"I am desperately unhappy!" Cherry had said. And immediately after that, Alice recalled wretchedly, had come a brief and apparently aimless talk about Alice's rights, and her eagerness to share them with her sister.

"Poor Cherry!" the older sister said aloud, standing still for a moment, and pressing both hands over her hot eyes. "Poor little old Cherry—life hasn't been very kind to her! She and Peter must be so sorry and ashamed about this! And Dad would be so sorry; of all things he wanted most that Cherry should be happy! Perhaps," thought Alice, "he realized that she was that sort of a nature, she must love and be loved, or she cannot live! But why did he let her marry Martin, and why wasn't he here to keep me from marrying Peter? What a mess—mess—mess we've made of it all!"

As she used the term, she realized that Cherry had used it, too, this same evening, and fresh conviction was added to the great weight of conviction in her heart.

Continued next week

Further Than That.

A writer on "Censoring the Movies" says that "the kiss is chased for feet" in Pennsylvania. "I have often printed much further for one," writes J. M. in Boston Transcript.

## Beauty and Splendor of the Land Are Priceless Heritage of People

By DR. HENRY VAN DYKE, American Man of Letters



Dr. Henry Van Dyke

After three weeks in Yellowstone park and the region roundabout, I have got the great idea clearly, practically, radically—root and trunk and all the branches: the beauty and splendor of the land are the priceless heirlooms of the people who dwell in it. Like all other heirlooms, they must be protected not only from the greed and craft of robbers, but also from the wasteful folly of spendthrift heirs. From generation to generation they must be handed on, untarnished by misuse, undiminished by reckless extravagance, unspoiled by mistaken attempts at modern improvement ("restoration" of ancient cathedrals). As far as possible, they must be kept in their antique, ever-new, pristine loveliness and grandeur, even as the long-working, temperamental, poetic hand of God devised and modeled them through the centuries for the delight and wonder of man, his child and lesser image.

Of course there are vast regions of earth to be famed and cultivated by private enterprise; filled with flocks and herds; harnessed to labor for the supply of man's physical needs. And this also, if it be wisely done, may produce a certain kind of beauty—the charm of wide, fertile fields and well planned gardens. Towns and cities must also be built.

Yet man is an individual first of all; and as an individual he has a vital need of play and rest and fellowship with nature, quite as deep as his necessity of common toil. If civilization should take that need out of him, it might make him more productive—but of what? He would be no longer a human being, but a strange monster, part of a machine, bound to incessant, superfluous industry, interrupted only by spasms of the destructive madness which is called war. Against that fatal degeneracy there are two prophylactics: Art and nature. And the greater of these is nature.

## "Then, How the D-I Is It That Some Folks Don't Get Enough to Eat?"

By PETER CLARK MACFARLANE, in New York World

I believe the farmer is thinking as he never thought before. He wants to know the answer to innumerable why's. He is mentally digging down to the root of economics and trying to find a means by which he may solve his own business problems and get a line on the collective problems of the people.

A case in point. After one of my lectures (my subject was "Us Americans"), a bearded farmer, standing with one foot on the running-board of his slier, waved his hand in the direction of a great field of ripening grain and said: "Plenty of wheat, ain't they?" Another sweep of the hand took the direction of a corn field. "Plenty of corn, ain't they?" he repeated. He pointed to a drove of sleek cattle grazing in a rich pasture, to a flock of sheep on the other side of the highway and then to the poultry busily scratching within a barnyard inclosure. "Plenty of beef and mutton and hens and eggs, ain't they?" I nodded a general assent. "Well, then," said the farmer, screwing his face into an expression of impatience, "how the d— is it that some folks don't get enough to eat?"

That at the moment is the thought that is engaging his attention, and it is not without significance.

## It Is Expensive Business for a Woman to Replace Herself in the Home

By MRS. MARY SCHWARTZ ROSE, in New York Herald

It is an expensive business for a woman to replace herself in the home. If she decides to take a job outside the home, and starts in to see that the work she has been doing at home is done by some one else, she finds out that she cannot replace herself by one person, but must have several.

It seems to me that when a woman's job at home fills her whole time she earns far more than she could ever earn outside, since she earns practically the combined wages of half a dozen specialized workers she would have to employ to replace her.

But in these days the home job doesn't usually fill the whole time of a woman. Housekeeping has been simplified by the labor-saving devices so much employed. The training of children after the first few years of their lives is carried on largely outside the home, and few women find their whole time taken up by the business of homemaking, at least after the few years while their children are small. It is here that the difficulty lies, and it is this situation that is responsible for the restlessness among modern women and the increasing tendency among many of them to take jobs outside the home.

## Submarine a Weapon Deserving Serious Consideration and Development

By EDWIN DENBY, U. S. Secretary of the Navy

Our navy today is seriously lacking in recently developed types of submarines. We have no mine laying submarines, no fleet submarines, except the three V boats now under construction; no submarines with large caliber guns, such as the British M class, and, what is more important, no long radius cruiser submarines.

It is considered highly important to the national defense of this country to construct at least three each of these types for experimental and development purposes, so that in event of a national emergency we will be in a position to continue the construction of the types most necessary.

The present submarine force of the navy consists of 142 submarines of all types and ages, including those authorized but still under construction. Of these there are at present 101 submarines in commission and 41 under construction.

After careful consideration I have reached the conclusion that the submarine is a weapon deserving of serious consideration and development.



## WANT COLUMN

Twenty-five words or less, one week, 25 cents; second week, 10 cents; each additional week, 10 cents. Each word more than 25: One week, 1 cent and each additional week, 1/2 cent.

**FURNISHED JERSEYS, APPLES**  
STEPHEN E. ABBOTT,  
Maplehurst,  
R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Me.  
12-5-11

**FOR SALE**—One pair of work horses. Weigh about 2200. Inquire of T. B. Burk, Bethel, Maine.

**WANTED**—To buy 300,000 pine logs delivered to factory at Bethel, Me. H. W. Thurston. 11-24

**NOTICE**—Regular meals served at F. O. Brink's, 9 Mechanic Street. Stable connected. Prices reasonable. 1-10-21

**WANTED**—Postage stamps before 1890 on original envelopes. Look over your old letters. Geo. A. Hitchcock, Ware, Massachusetts. 1-19-21

**WANTED**—Girl or woman to assist with housework in a family of four. For particulars apply to Mrs. H. C. Rowe, Bethel, Maine. 1-19-21

**FOR SALE**—10 tons of pressed hay, good quality, price \$22 per ton. Inquire of H. H. King at Herrick Bros. Garage, Bethel, Maine. 1-19

**FOR SALE**—Dry fitted mountain wood, \$12.00 per cord. Inquire of Harry Lyon, Bethel, Me. Telephone 28-43. 1-19-21

**WANTED TO HIRE**—A down stairs rent of about 5 rooms. P. C. LAPHAM. Tel. 12-21. 1-26-21

**WANTED**—Papers of the dates of Feb. 3 and 10, 1921, and also Jan. 5, 1922. Citizen office.

**FOR SALE**—Gray birch and green wood wood. Inquire of Almon Tyler, Grover Hill. Tel. 23-9. 1-26-21

## NOTICE

Carnival dance and oyster supper at Grange Hall, Bethel, Jan. 27, 7:30 P. M. Music by Grange orchestra. For the benefit of the Grange.

# THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY  
BY D. M. FORBES  
BETHEL, MAINE

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1922.

## EGG LAYING CONTEST

The 25 White Wyandottes of Mrs. G. Myrtle Gammon of Livermore Falls, leaders in the first month of the winter egg laying contest conducted by the College of Agriculture extension service, were still at the head of the list of competitors at the end of the second month, having laid 559 eggs in 30 days. Rhode Island Reds owned by Mrs. Nettie Stratton of Hancock were second with a record of 518. Third place was held by Dr. Howard Hambleton of Windham, whose White Wyandottes laid 494 eggs. Reuben Lowe of North Shapleigh and Frank Lord of East Lebanon were close competitors for fourth place in the month's summary. Mr. Lowe's White Wyandottes having a score of 473 and Mr. Lord's Rhode Island Reds 474. The other contestants finished the month in this relative order:

Mrs. Edwin Usher, Livermore Falls; Walter Lord, Lebanon; Vernon Briggs, Dover; Mabel M. Irish, Buckfield; Leroy E. Smith, Kennebunkport; L. W. Gove, Windsorville; L. H. Allen, Windham; Mrs. Annie Hill, Bangorville; Mrs. A. W. Childs, Whittemore; Geo. H. French, Turner; Jasper E. Gopill, Herwick; Mrs. Elmer B. Hawkes, South Windham; Mrs. Jasper Gopill, Herwick; E. E. Bywater, Milo; E. C. Foss, Dover; P. W. Pearson, Kennebunkport; Fred L. Griffin, Lebanon; Julius Howland, Albion; P. W. Reed, Windsorville; Melville A. Howland, Albion; C. B. Hill, Albion; Della Haskell, Alfred; Harold Colburn, Alfred; Charles Baker, Bangorville; Philip Reed, North Kennebunkport; Mrs. Fred Shipley, North Yarmouth; George A. Colburn, Augusta; Mrs. Roy Watson, Cambridge; Clifford F. Howard, Bangorville; M. A. Phillips, East Holden; Richard Tyce, Oxford; A. T. Barrett, Warren.

**Our Business.**  
It is therefore our business carefully to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the most perfect vigor and maturity, every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature.—Edmund Burke.

Items for the Citizen positively must be in our office not later than 5 A. M. Wednesday morning to insure insertion in the paper.

## WHY

## It Is Good Policy to Allow Children to Shop.

The wise home manager who teaches the children to help with the marketing is giving them training which will be valuable all through life and is lightening her own steps with each new lesson in marketing.

Some of the things to be gained for the child are the study of reliable brands, the value of a dollar, economy and thrift, business methods and a sympathy and interest in the things mother is doing. The first step in good marketing will be a study of brands, as the greater number of foods are now purchased in package or under brand name.

Knowledge of food brands is helpful to the busy housewife in many ways. It makes her more independent in marketing. Her requests for a certain brand are met with respect by her grocer, whether given personally or by the child. She is protected against the "just as good" products of unfamiliar names. And her family is saved disappointing food experiments.

Now that ready-to-serve foods play such an important part in the preparation of everyday meals, the home woman's eyes are opened to the importance of food labels. When she finds a nationally known brand of uniform high quality she buys every food she can under that one brand, knowing that substitutes are never as satisfactory.

The boys, as well as the girls, like to be "mother's helpers"; they are happy in establishing their own cash-and-carry system from the markets, applying their lessons in mathematics to the household accounts, studying ways to save mother's steps and becoming the purchasing agent for the home.

With the increasing popularity of the lunch box, the question of what to pack is assuming all the importance of the two meals eaten at home.

## IMPART COLOR TO THE NILE

Why the Waters of Great River Are Green Has Only Recently Been Explained.

"Green sea" on the ocean and "green water" on the Nile have two quite different meanings. The clear, unbroken waves that sweep over the deck has no relation to the unpleasant product of the upper part of the great river.

About April 15 the Nile begins its annual rise. A month later the effect is felt at Khartoum. A most curious phenomenon accompanies this increase in the appearance of "green water."

It used to be thought that the color came from the swamps of the Upper Nile, lying isolated and stagnant under the burning tropical sun, and polluting the waters with decaying vegetable matter. With the spring rise this fetid water was supposed to be swept into the streams to make its appearance in Egypt.

This theory was abandoned some time ago. The green water is caused by the presence of innumerable numbers of microscopic algae, offensive to the taste and smell. They have their origin way up in the tributaries, and are carried to the Nile, where under the hot sun and in the clear water they increase with amazing rapidity, forming columns from 250 miles to 500 miles long.

The weeds go on growing and dying and decaying until the turbid flood waters put them to an end, for they cannot exist save in clear water.—New York Herald.

## How to Attain Old Age.

Refusal to worry is one of the secrets to a long and happy life, said Chester R. Woodford of Avon, who is one hundred and seven years old, says a "Wanted" (Conn.) dispatch to the New York Tribune. He is the oldest living ex-member of the Connecticut house of representatives and belongs to a long-lived family. His mother lived to be ninety-seven years old and his grandmother to be one hundred and two.

Going to the Middle West in 1825 as a clock peddler, Mr. Woodford met Abraham Lincoln when the latter was a country lawyer in 1841. Mr. Woodford bought a farm of 100 acres at the foot of Talcott mountain and ever since has raised tobacco and dealt in dairy products.

## How Great Sentiment Originated.

Charles C. Pinckney was one of three envoys sent by the United States to France in 1797 to settle disputes which had arisen between the two countries. The American grievance was caused by the seizure of American vessels by France. The French grievance was that commercial privileges had been granted to England. Talleyrand, the French foreign minister, refused to receive the envoys, but it had been conveyed to them by secret agents that before any settlement could be reached it would be necessary for the United States to pay a large sum of money, which was, in fact, little more than a bribe. It was then that Pinckney made his famous declaration that the United States had "millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute."

**Why Papa Would Consent.**  
Miss Banks (to her father's cashier): "I don't believe, dear, that papa will give his consent."

Cashier: "Oh, yes, he will after he has examined the books. He'll want to keep the money in the family."—Boston Transcript.

## RUMFORD

The many friends in town of Mrs. Frederick A. Pullman are deeply sympathizing with her in the death of her mother, Mrs. Cora Hoglen, who died in Coldwater, Michigan, on Sunday last. Mrs. Hoglen was the guest of her daughter for the greater part of last summer, and made many friends in Rumford during her stay here.

The Junior and Freshman classes of Rumford High School have held trials recently to determine the personnel of their class debating teams. The Juniors to make the team were Armand Fortier, captain, Leo Bujold and Maxwell Wakeley alternates. Miss Hamilton will coach the team. The Freshmen making the team are Wilbert O'Neill, captain, Robert Dorion and Margaret McCarthy, alternates. The Freshmen have secured Miss Groely to coach their team.

A new society has been formed at the High School, the purpose of which is to promote interest in Vocational Education. Any person in Rumford interested in this department of education is eligible to membership in the club. At the first meeting the following officers were elected: President, Mr. Hutcherson; Vice President, Miss M. Sanford; Secretary, Miss M. Sanford; Treasurer, Miss M. Sanford; Program Committee, H. G. Noyes, H. C. Brown and Clayton Fossett. A complete account of the organization and purposes will be ready for publication at an early date. It is hoped that affiliation with the State organization may be secured.

The Woman's Relief Corps is busy preparing for their annual fair to be held on Monday, Feb. 20th.

Intentions of marriage on the town clerk's books reads Walter Baron, shoemaker, Lawrence, Mass., born in Poland, Europe, and Miss Mary Kumpetis of Rumford, born in Russia.

The senior class of Rumford High School are planning a poverty social and dance for the near future.

W. B. Morrow has received the sad news of the serious illness of his son, Chester Morrow, of Myrtle, Conn.

Arthur Lane, who has been R. F. D. driver for several years past, has resigned his position. There have been nine applications for his place at the local postoffice.

Mr. and Mrs. John Harpe of Oxford avenue are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a nine and one-half pound son, who has been named Clifford Donald.

The officers of Osgood Eaton Corps for the coming year as installed last week are:

President—Mrs. Mabel Cummings; S. V. P.—Mrs. Nancy Kerr; J. V. P.—Mrs. Annie Blanchard; Treas.—Miss Lona Felt; Sec.—Mrs. Jessie Watson; Chaplain—Mrs. Arvilla West; Cond.—Mrs. Annie Clark; Asst. Cond.—Mrs. Margaret Webber; Guard—Mrs. Mertie Leonard; Asst. Guard—Mrs. Nettie Kerr; Patriotic In.—Miss Annie Akers; Press Cor.—Mrs. Lucia Smith; Musicians—Mrs. Helen Emery; Color Bearers—Mrs. Borgeil Sorrenson, Mrs. Edna Longfellow, Mrs. Josephine Lessard, Mrs. Verna Bessey.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of Napoleon Outlets Post, Rev. F. R. J. Bolvin was chosen chaplain of the Post, and Bruce L. Buff was chosen as publicity officer.

The death of David E. Mercer occurred last week at his home on Waldo street. He was a tailor by trade. He had been ill for about two weeks previous to his death. Mr. Mercer came to Rumford from Biddeford about 20 years ago, and was born in Canada about 65 years ago. He leaves a wife and children. Burial was at Biddeford. Dr. Carl F. Davis has been elected president of the Maine Veterinary Medical Association.

Mrs. Moses Gagnon, two sons, Robert and Moses, Jr., and daughter Jeanette from Quebec, are guests for two weeks of Mrs. Gagnon's brothers, Joseph and Hector Gagnon and their families. Mrs. Wilfred Gagnon of Woodland and Miss Mary Gagnon of Calais are also visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gagnon. Many merry makings are going on during the stay of these people. Mrs. Archie Farnold and Mrs. Annie Britton and their families are other members of this family party, as are also Mr. and Mrs. John Zecoli.

Edmund, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Merrill, died last week from tubercular trouble.

Theodore Raymond, an employee of the International Paper Company, who recently broke his leg while at work by stepping backward from a staging, and falling to the floor, is getting along very well at the McCarthy Hospital.

The following comprise the refreshment committee for the masquerade ball to be held on Valentine's Night by the local order of the Red Cross: Mrs. C. M. Bishop, Mrs. James MacGregor, Mrs. James Harris, Mrs. T. E. Swain, Mrs. H. L. Mather, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. A. E. Bisson, Mrs. McCoy, Mrs. O. J. Ganya, Mrs. H. W. Trask, Mrs. A. J. Reed and Miss Irish.

A very quiet wedding, on account of illness of relatives, took place last week in Portland, when Ralph Edwin Woodsum of Rumford and Miss Francis Anna Tyndall of Portland were married. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Tyndall, and since her graduation from Portland High School, she has been a stenographer in the insurance office of C. W. Styles in Portland. Mr. Woodsum is the son of Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Woodsum of Rumford, is a graduate of the Rumford High School, and Gray's Business College in Portland. For several years he was employed in the Maine Savings Bank in Portland, but is now on the electrical force of the Oxford mill in Rumford. Mr. and Mrs. Woodsum are now enjoying a wedding trip, expecting to return to Rumford about Feb. 1st, where they will live in a newly furnished room in the lower part of the house owned by the groom's parents on Franklin street.

Jeff Smith, the State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., will be the principal speaker at a meeting to be known as "Father and Son" meeting to be held here in Rumford on Friday, Feb. 10. The following committee has been appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the meetings: Chairman, John Stephens, Carl Thurston, C. F. Young, John Chapman, W. B. Pillsbury, Harry Small, David Gilmore. The place as to where the meeting is to take place is to be announced later.

Mr. R. O. Porter of the Porter shoe store has purchased the first Superior Chevrolet Sedan in the State of Maine. It was bought of the Isaacson Motor Company, who have also taken orders for four cars, already, for spring delivery.

The Shrine Club are to hold a big dance on Thursday evening of this week at Municipal Hall.

No more victrolas licenses will be granted by the present board of selectmen, they believing that the town now has a sufficient number of restaurants.

During the fire which recently damaged the house on the corner of Main avenue and Knox street, an amount of money amounting to \$105 mysteriously disappeared from the bureau drawer in one of the rooms of the tenement occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Lalibert. This money was in a pocket-book, and at the time of the fire, the family were driven from their rooms so hastily that they did not have time to get the money. It is understood that a small bag of money was turned over to Mrs. Lalibert, but the bag containing the amount stated above was not.

As to where the money went is still a mystery, and a thorough investigation by the Chief of Police and the Chief of the Fire Department, to see if they can find out where it has disappeared to, is going on. Mr. Lalibert, owing to his health, has not worked for quite a while, and only recently he received a purse of money from the local band and the Legion, and this was a part of the money that has been lost.

Fred Lambert, whose home was recently raided by Deputies Stowe and Metevier, was placed under \$500 bonds for his appearance at the February term of court.

Three new tables have been placed in the reading room of the Rumford Public Library, which add greatly to the conveniences of the room for reference work, the additional lights and chairs providing for the comfort of many readers. A new magazine has been added to the subscription list, The Athletic World. Some of the new books in the library are "Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium," by Jessie H. Bancroft; "Adventures and Letters of Richard Harding Davis," by Charles Belmont Davis; "In One Man's Life," by Albert Bigelow Paine; "The Soul of An Immigrant," by Constantine M. Panunzio.

Senator Frederick O. Eaton of Rumford has announced that he will be a candidate for re-nomination as State Senator for the County of Oxford at the June Primaries. Nomination papers are being circulated in his behalf.

Joseph Hector Gagnon has announced himself as a candidate for selectman at a French meeting to be held at the Parochial Hall during February. Eddie J. Harpe, chairman of the Non-Partisan League of this town, who was put up by the League as a candidate for selectman, has declined to serve.

The town is to have custody of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Chabot of River street. There are five children in the family, the oldest of whom is nine years of age. The children have been kept in a destitute condition, with not enough clothes to wear, and in a place, according to the authorities, to be one of the most filthy and dirty places that ever was seen. The selectmen have been working on the case, in connection with the local agent of the State Board of Charities, Miss Elva Drake, and have been promised cooperation from Chabot for sometime, but the conditions have gone from bad to worse, so the officials have taken final steps.

**LF**

## A Perfect Remedy for Sick Headache

Mrs. W. E. Dillingham of Naples, Maine, says: "We have used your 'L.F.' Atwood Medicine in our family for more than eighteen years and find it a perfect remedy for sick headache, and that tired feeling. It is most valuable for stomach and bowel trouble. We feel that we can hardly keep house without it." Your dealer will supply you with a large bottle for fifty cents, and you will find it an indispensable household medicine. "L.F." MEDICINE CO., Portland, Maine

lar studies at the High School, while the remaining periods are spent in the Oxford mill, studying the process of papermaking. The "Advance Chemistry" Course at Rumford High School has been cut out from the course studies.

The newly installed officers of Mt. Zion Chapter, O. E. S., No. 142, are: W. M.—Mrs. Rose Clough; W. P.—W. A. Clough.

A. M.—Mrs. Georgia Peterson; Sec.—Mrs. Emma B. Howe; Treas.—Mrs. Augusta B. Paine; Cond.—Mrs. Winnie Hammond; Chaplain—Mrs. Carrie Niles; Marshal—Mrs. Nellie Morse; Organist—Mrs. Bertha Welch; Adm.—Mrs. Georgia Young; Ruth—Mrs. Inez Chaffin; Esther—Mrs. Mary Watson; Martha—Mrs. Beatrice York; Electa—Mrs. Beatrice Evans; Warden—Mrs. Ethel Pillsbury; Sentinel—Clyde Watson.

It has been decided to secure basketball suits for the senior class team of Rumford High School. The class dues of the Junior class have been raised from 75 cents to \$1.00.

A musical play will be given at the Municipal Building, sometime this term, by the students of Rumford High School.

Mrs. George Gates, who has been housekeeper at the attractive home on Baldwin Terrace run by the Oxford Paper Company, for their out of town officers and heads, and their visiting friends, for the past two years, has resigned her position and will leave the first of March for Boston, where she has accepted a position as housekeeper in a small private family. Her daughter, Miss Norma, will remain in Rumford, for a time at least.

The many friends in Rumford are sympathizing with Mrs. Walter Pillsbury and Mr. W. E. Clough on the death of their father, Mr. W. A. Clough of Portland, which occurred the latter part of last week.

Mrs. E. A. Wakeley, who has been very seriously ill for a long time, is now slowly gaining, and is able to sit up for a short time each day.

Mr. and Mrs. John Constantine of Waldo street are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter. The little new comer weighed ten pounds.

Robert Silver of North Rumford, a student at the Rumford High School, is boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orrington Berry on Main avenue. Miss Pauline Coffin of Rumford Center, who is also attending school in Rumford, is boarding at the home of Mrs. Ella Brown on Rumford avenue.

In the Rumford Municipal Court on Monday, Fred O. Swett, charged with the desertion of his wife and children, was ordered to pay his wife \$12.50 a week for one year, and was placed under \$750 bonds. Julian Stannal, charged with intoxication, was given a fine of \$5.00, with costs at \$10.50. Balance, Monday.

## ARCOLA

The only hot water heat at moderate cost. Call and see it.

## ONE PIPE FURNACES

Three of the best makes

## Ruberoid, Strip Shingles Upson Board

Let us make your STORM WINDOWS to close up that cold porch. We also make STORM DOORS and most anything else you might need. Call and talk it over.

## H. ALTON BACON

Bryant's Pond, Maine

## NORTH WATERFORD

Annie B. Hazelton walked to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ward's, Sunday, a distance of three miles and part of the way home, as far as Sidney Hatch's and the Hatch boys took their steers and gave her a ride the rest of the way. Sunday afternoon and night was the roughest of the winter.

Raymond Knight is soon to go back to Boston on his old job. Linwood Fogg of Norway is to finish wiring the houses for electric lights.

Hazel Kimball, who is teaching at the Plummer district, walked to her aunt's, Mrs. Geo. Hobson's, Saturday night and attended the dance here. Her brother, Oba Kimball, who is attending school at Norway walked from Norway, Friday night (with other schoolmates who went to Stoneham). He also was a guest of his aunt. They both called on Annie Hazelton.

There was a very large attendance at the "Spasm," Saturday night. Mrs. Jesse Adams of West Stoneham is working for Mrs. Roland Littlefield. Mrs. Wm. Fluke has been feeling better for a few days.

## SKILLINGTON

Mrs. Annie Damon of Portland is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. Foley, and helping care for Mr. Foley, who is much better at this writing.

Julius and Hilda Robinson have been sick with colds but are improving. John Anderson has been confined to the house with the prevailing epidemic. Leon Enman of North Norway spent Sunday night in this place. Lester Enman visited his aunt in this place, Monday.



"Listen, son: Some folks call this 'whittlin' tobacco' old-fashioned, but they don't know where the honey is!"

**EVERY DAY SMOKE**

—smokes sweeter  
—lasts longer  
—costs less

LIGHT & MEYER TOBACCO CO.